

Hippie convoy limps away from Stonehenge after violent clashes with police

By Thomson Prentice

The battle of Stonehenge seemed to have ended yesterday in a victory for law and order. The coils of barbed wire around the ancient stones glittered in the sunshine, while at a road block near by young policemen basked leisurely in the afternoon heat.

A total of 520 hippies, travelling people and camp-followers hoping to set up the annual Stonehenge pop festival were arrested on Saturday after violent clashes with police armed with truncheons and riot shields. Twenty-four were taken to hospital with injuries.

Those arrested began appearing before magistrates in special courts at Salisbury police station yesterday, and were bailed to appear again next month or in August, on condition that they remained more than 25 miles from the monument. They were charged with threatening behaviour, obstruction or possession of drugs.

Last night a trail of battered vehicles began limping away through Wiltshire lanes, some with windscreens smashed and their occupants bruised. They had tried to defy High Court injunctions obtained by English Heritage and the National Trust, preventing the staging of the unofficial festival which has been held near Stonehenge for the past 21 years.

The court action was sought because of damage to bronze age earthworks last year, and there had been strong warnings that the hippies would be turned back.

Mr McNulty, general of the National Trust, said that his work no pleasure in the industry's markets, led why the board had shut the union before it was such a provocation.

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The worst of the violence occurred on Saturday evening when a "peace convoy" of old buses and trucks tried to break through a police road-block on the A303 at Cholderton, 10 miles from the monument. After appeals to the hippies to come out peacefully drew only a small response, hundreds of police with shields and visors moved in on a large encampment and engaged in hand-to-hand combat.

Vehicles were driven at some policemen, while a number of vans and cars were attacked by officers, and their occupants dragged out and arrested.

A small group of their friends squatted on the steps of Salisbury police station yesterday.

Police chiefs review pit strike techniques

By Stewart Tendler, Crime Reporter

A big police study of the miners' dispute, the work of the National Reporting Centre and policing may recommend that forces increase the number of officers trained in techniques to deal with public disorder.

Specialized training is likely to be more frequent and extra courses will be run for middle and senior ranking officers taking up new posts.

The study is being carried out by the Association of Chief Police Officers under the leadership of Mr David Hall, Chief Constable of Humberside and president of the association at the start of the dispute last year.

Mr Hall heads a steering committee of 12 chief constables each leading a group to examine particular fields.

The study began last month after chief constables were sent a questionnaire by the association asking for their views on the NRC.

Mr Hall said that it was too early to say what conclusions would be reached but that the

dispute placed a tremendous strain on resources. "People policing the picket lines had to be replaced. Each force is reckoned to be able to supply so many officers for NRC requirements."

At the same time chief constables, especially those heading large urban forces, needed trained officers to deal with local disturbances. Overall, the pool of specially-trained officers might need to be increased.

"Overall, the plans we had worked extremely well. They were reviewed after the Toxteth riots in 1981 but I don't think anyone thought we would be in such a situation for 12 months," Mr Hall said.

The study will consider equipment, training, accommodation, communications and transport. There will be discussion about effects of stress - for example on officers from rural areas unused to large policing situations.

Households attracted to Prestel information

By Bill Johnstone

Technology Correspondent

Forty-five per cent of television and terminals attached to British Telecom's Prestel information system are in homes, compared with 38 per cent 12 months ago.

The increasing attraction to householders rather than business users is a change of fortune for the service which has been deemed commercially dubious by many commentators.

There are 53,000 terminals, adapted televisions, microcomputers or specially designed units, attached to Prestel, a computer database with 329,000 pages of information.

The system, launched nearly six years ago, was heralded as the forerunner of the electronic newspaper and a new consumer service.

Initially it failed to attract domestic consumers in large numbers. The Prestel management in the short term revised its marketing strategy and tailored the service for the business user. However, in the past two years the price of the televisions and the adaptors needed to receive Prestel appears to have come within the reach of more people.

A television set capable of receiving Prestel costs about £100 to £150 more. That differential has fallen because of better electronics and cheaper production.

The arrival of home computers on a large scale has also given Prestel a boost. A service, Micronet, giving information on microcomputer equipment and software has proved very popular. Prestel's use by the travel trade also makes the service more popular. Holidays and flights can be booked much quicker than by other methods.

British Telecom has not disclosed whether Prestel is profitable yet. But millions of pounds were spent on its development.

Householders are charged £6.50 a quarter, a third of the rental for business users. There are also telephone and computer charges, depending on the time of day.

Teenage workers sexually harassed and exploited

Sexual harassment, verbal abuse, unpaid overtime, dirty conditions and wages as low as 48p an hour have been uncovered by an investigation into the plight of working teenagers in the Midlands.

A girl, 16, complained that female staff were left in no doubt how they could find an extra £10 in their pay packet by an employer who regularly tried to touch her breast; a clerk typist, aged 19, received £25 for a 49-hour week; an employee, aged 18, with 11 O levels, earned just £32.25 a week, while a young roofer was paid £6 for 12½ hours overtime.

Other youngsters spoke of spider-infested lavatories, no meal breaks, and getting annual holiday entitlements of 10 days after two years' service.

The examples of exploitation and abuse of teenage employees, in a region where unemployment is running at 15.3 per cent, are contained in a report today by the West Midlands Low Pay Unit. It says the young workers' scheme and the Youth Training Scheme have been used to undermine wages council minimum rates of pay, and to create a supply of cheap labour for employers.

"Where young people are underpaid, they are likely to be undervalued, given little training and suffer bad working conditions", the report says.

The results of present government policies are likely to be continuing instability in some sectors, a shortage of skilled workers, and a generation of young people whose aspirations, energy and enthusiasm has been crushed.

The Low Pay Unit alleges that concentration on reducing young workers' wages is part of a wider strategy to reduce wages generally. If young workers are cheap, they will often be in unfair competition with adult workers.

A second year of YTS is likely to contribute to a further wage decline, the report says.

"Now the Government intends to introduce other measures to help employers at the expense of young workers."

"The most imminent and important of these measures is the undermining and abolition of wages councils."

"The likely effect, apart from creating even more hardship for young people, will be a gradual decline in wages, and the probability that wage under-cutting will cause further instability and higher unemployment."

The future development of YTS will be discussed by 150 senior personnel and training managers from the Midlands at a Confederation of British Industry conference this week.

Young Workers - the New Force? (West Midlands Low Pay Unit)

Pay and jobs, page 10



Victory for woman in 'trotting' derby

Derby Day: Competitors racing in a heat before the main "trotting" event of the year, the Yugo Cars Harness Racing Derby, at Green Hammerton, near York, which was decided on Saturday.

A record entry of 30 horses meant that three heats had to be run before the three-year-old championship race. Competitors raced two laps of a half-surfaced track for prize money totalling £2040.

The horses must maintain a specified

"gait" (trotting or pacing) and are guided by a driver seated on a "sulky", a lightweight aluminium rig.

The race was won by Mrs Evelyn Slack the only female driver in the final with her colt Denton Navy. Mr Steve Lees and Savannah's Boy were second with Mr Mick Lord and Overshore third.

Harness racing is very popular in the United States where the Derby race prize is now \$2 million.

Runcie warns youth of drugs danger

The alcohol and drug "crisis" was one of the greatest challenges facing the young, and demanded immediate attention, the Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr Robert Runcie, said in London yesterday.

He told the national council of YMCA's at a service in St James's Piccadilly: "None of us has done enough to combat this abuse, and none of us has done enough as yet realized the extent of the danger for the future."

Dr Runcie was referring to the recent parliamentary report that highlighted the drugs epidemic in the United States, and said that the problem was set to get worse in Britain.

He said the YMCA had shown, in a report on alcohol,

that there is still an alarming lack of knowledge about drugs and solvents. "You can, I believe, help those who are tempted, and who imagine they are taking an exciting short-cut to heaven, to realize that they will, in fact, be treading a frightening path to the gateway of hell," he said.

The archbishop said there was much that was disturbing in Britain today, "the scale and persistence of unemployment bringing aggression and resentment into the hearts and minds of young people."

Dr Runcie, speaking at the service to mark the organization's founder's day, praised the YMCA for its energetic work both at home and overseas.

Women provide clue in arthritis fight

Womeo's sexuality is providing research clues in the battle against arthritis, the Arthritis and Rheumatism Council said in a report published today.

Women are known to be twice as likely as men to suffer from rheumatoid arthritis. Severe osteoarthritis is also more common in women. But the council says the "very" suffering of women is providing vital clues to the cause of arthritis which may help to overcome the diseases in both men and women.

The basis of the research is that women's sexuality leads to large changes in the body's hormonal balance during their monthly cycle and at the menopause. Changes also occur

during pregnancy to ensure that the body does not reject the baby as it would normally reject foreign matter.

The council suggests that this interference with the body's defences could make women more susceptible to certain types of rheumatic disease.

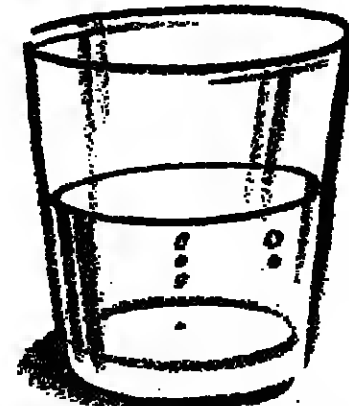
Another clue under investigation involves a protein named PAG, which is almost undetectable in non-pregnant women. The council's report says: "During pregnancy in most women with rheumatoid arthritis the symptoms, including the pain, usually disappear, and researchers at Guy's Hospital in London and other places up to 1,500 passengers and 345 cars.

Big ferry for French run

The largest ferry yet to operate to France has been bought by Brittany Ferries for its new route between Portsmouth and Caen to open next June.

The 9,400-ton Princess Beatrice, operating between Harwich and the Hook of Holland carries

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Gorbachov displays firm grip on controls as statesmen flock to Kremlin

From Richard Owen, Moscow

The vigorous and purposeful style of Mr Mikhail Gorbachov has been thrown into sharp relief over the past two weeks during a series of visits to Moscow by foreign statesmen.

The Gorbachov leadership is gathering speed after nearly three months "in office," said one Western observer, analysing Kremlin visits by Mr Malcolm Baldrige, the US Commerce Secretary, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, the Indian Prime Minister, Herr Willy Brandt, chairman of the German Social Democrats, and Signor Bettino Craxi, the Italian Prime Minister.

Mr Gorbachov also met Mr Gustav Husak, the Czechoslovak leader, and a Warsaw Pact ally, on Friday.

Tass has announced that the Supreme Soviet will meet on July 2. The meeting could elect Mr Gorbachov President as well as party leader, consolidating his grip and emphasising his swift embodiment of state power and policy.

Mr Gorbachov's emerging aims are to prevent West European participation in Star Wars research, to ensure that the United States adheres to both the Salt 2 arms control treaty and the ABM (anti-ballistic missile) Treaty and, according to some sources here, to dangle the prospect of a summit before Mr Reagan in an attempt to extract arms control concessions from Washington.

Particularly in Star Wars speech-based anti-missile defences, Mr Gorbachov called again for a nuclear freeze, saying both sides could discuss strategic cuts during the freeze over a fixed

period of "one or two months".

Pravda said yesterday that the visits by Herr Brandt and Signor Craxi had proved Russia's desire for disarmament on Earth and in space. It said Moscow wanted to reach "mutually acceptable accords" in a "business like manner" at the Geneva arms talks, now in their second round, but accused the United States of using the talks as camouflage for an arms build-up.

The Pravda commentary appeared to be slightly more even-handed than Mr Gorbachov's gloomy remarks to Herr Brandt last week, when the Soviet leader said the first round at Geneva had been fruitless and he was pessimistic about the second round.

West German sources said that, although Mr Gorbachov consulted Mr Andrei Gromyko, the veteran Foreign Minister, on finer points of foreign policy, the Brandt visit had shown the new Kremlin leader to be assured, full of energy and firmly in charge. "When he walks into the room he seems to fill it," one Brandt aide said. "Everyone else on his team seems to fade away."

The past few weeks have also been marked by the predicted appearance of Mr Gorbachov's wife, Raisa, in a public role. It is most unusual for Kremlin wives to share the limelight, but Soviet sources say Mrs Gorbachov is a formidable personality in her own right and has her husband's ear.

Mrs Gorbachov was clearly shown on television on May Day, at the VE-Day celebrations, and during Mr

Gorbachov's informal "meet the people" walkabout in Leningrad last month. She also featured prominently during Mr Gandhi's visit, matching his Italian wife, Sonia.

Mr Gorbachov's anti-alcoholism campaign and his efficiency drive ("we cannot expect manna from heaven") have made an impact, as have his hints of reform and expansion of peasants' private plots of land. A party conference on science and technology this month will provide further clues to domestic policy, as will next month's Central Committee and Supreme Soviet sessions.

In foreign affairs, however, many of Mr Gorbachov's emerging policies pick up threads from his predecessors. In talks with Signor Craxi, the first NATO leader to meet Mr Gorbachov since his election in March, Mr Gorbachov revived Andropov's offer to balance Soviet SS20s against British and French missiles, updating the proposal by making it contingent on abandonment of Star Wars by America.

In talks with Mr Baldrige, marking the resumption of high-level Soviet-American trade talks after a six-year gap, Mr Gorbachov repeated his predecessors' charge that America's "discriminatory policies" are to blame for the current chill.

In talks with Mr Gandhi he revived the proposal, often put forward by Mr Brezhnev, for an Asian security conference, though the Indian response was as unenthusiastic as in the past.



Joginder Singh, left, father of the militant Sikh preacher, Jarnail Singh Bhindranwale, who died in the storming of the Golden Temple, at an Amritsar service yesterday.

Arrests as Sikh protest week begins

From Michael Hamlyn, Delhi

The first two days of "Genocide Week", as the Sikhs are calling the first anniversary of Indian Army action to put down terrorism in Punjab, passed off reasonably peacefully.

The main action was the continuous reading of the Sikh bible, the Guru Granth Sahib, at various sites within the holiest Sikh shrine, the Golden Temple of Amritsar.

The continuous reading, in fact, took place at two places within the temple, as the warring factions of the Sikh political party, the Akali Dal, each ran its own celebration.

At the same time security forces in many parts of the country picked up people they thought likely to cause trouble. There was greatly intensified patrolling by police and paramilitary police forces in Punjab itself, and the Army appeared on the streets.

Four young Sikhs were arrested and arms and ammunition seized in Ludhiana, an industrial centre of Punjab. Police said the were terrorists planning to rob a bank and kill innocent people in connection with Genocide Week.

The president of one wing of the Akali Dal, Sant Harchand Singh Longowale, yesterday repeated that Genocide Week would remain peaceful. His party, he said, was trying to create a congenial atmosphere in the state.

When asked if this was a step towards opening negotiations with the Government, he said there was no sign of such a move at present. The Government would have to create the atmosphere for that possibility.

The Sant has, however, spoken out his conditions for creation of this atmosphere, and they seem remarkably unlikely to be achieved.

They include unconditional release of Sikh youths from jail, abolition of special courts, widening the scope of the judicial inquiry into the November and Sikh riots, and punishment of any Congress Party leader implicated in them.

He has called for the reinstatement after the Army's seizure of the Golden Temple.

Marxist lets Garcia take over in Peru

Lima (AFP) - A social democrat, Senator Garcia Perez, has been officially declared President-elect of Peru, even though he did not win the absolute majority of votes demanded by the country's constitution.

The runner-up, Señor Alfonso Barrantes of the Marxist United Leftist Front, said that to save the country money he would not take part in a second round of voting.

Señor Garcia, aged 36, the Apra (American Popular Revolutionary Alliance) candidate, won 45.74 per cent of the votes cast, according to official results announced on Friday.

Señor Barrantes, who took 21.26 per cent of the vote, recognized his rival's "undeniable and irreversible victory when unofficial results were published four days after the poll on April 14. Although the constitution lays down that a second round of voting must take place if the winner does not gain an absolute majority, it makes no provision for the main opponent backing down.

The national elections jury was anxious not only to avoid the costs of a further vote, about \$3 million, but also to deny the Shining Path Maoist guerrillas the chance of more violent demonstrations.

Señor Garcia, who will take over from President Fernando Belaunde Terry on July 28, faces the problems of re-negotiating a foreign debt of \$13.9 billion.

Argentina's young democracy is facing its most serious conjunction of economic and political problems since President Raul Alfonsín took over from a discredited military regime 18 months ago. In the first of a two-part series, Douglas Tweedale reports from Buenos Aires on the chaotic economy.

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European notebook

Britons spurn jobs at £19,000 a year

A week or so ago the European Commission asked *The Times* to reprint a "situations vacant" advertisement in its legal appointments section.

The reason was that the Commission had got the job qualifications wrong when it first submitted the English text and there was a chance, just a chance, that this was why so very few people from dolequeque blighted Britain were bothering to apply for a comfortable £19,000 a year net tax-free job with excellent prospects.

The difference between the two advertisements, however, was only marginal and the response, to the very real distress of both the Commission and the British Government, was virtually non-existent. British applicants are still seriously wanting and as a direct result there is mounting concern in the Commission in Brussels and the Foreign Office in London about the inevitable consequences.

The advertisement was for new administrators and assistants in the crucially important legal sector of the Commission, which drafts all new Community legislation. There is to be a rare competition to pick a few more of Europe's future lawmakers, and the successful applicants will join a small, select group where the job satisfaction is so high that there is very little turnover.

It is a group in which Britain is already badly represented. Of the 148 in the legal service, 34 are from West Germany, 23 from Italy, 22 from France, and 28 from Belgium. There are only 15 British.

Those proportions seem doomed to get worse because of the very low relative response to the latest advertisement. And this spells real complications and trouble for the future.

The reason is twofold. One is the growing strength of EEC staff unions. The other is the fact that English law has a very different basis to that in all the other Community countries.

The militancy of the unions is crucial because it means that the existing staff is no longer prepared to see staff "parachuted" into senior jobs

from outside the Community institutions. They have successfully argued that their priority must be their career structure and that recruitment to these jobs must be from within.

This means that in the years to come these jobs can be filled only by those who have served their apprenticeship in the lower but well-paid and allowance-heavy echelons of the institutions.

Since so few English law-trained recruits are going forward now, there will be relatively few available to be promoted into jobs where the most important drafting work is done.

Lack of people with an English legal background is already causing real problems inside the commission in drafting new legislation. This is true, for example, of the attempts to put together Community company law.

The only solution is to recruit more with English training, but they do not want to come forward. More Greeks than British are looking for these jobs. The Belgians threaten to swamp the service.

The British under-involvement spreads well beyond the legal service. Of all the A grades in the Commission there are just over 14 per cent from Britain, compared with a population equivalent to 20 per cent of the Community total. The French hold down 15 per cent of these jobs, the West Germans 17.5, the Italians nearly 16 per cent and the Belgians over 13 per cent.

In specialist areas like economics, Britain trails even further behind the field, holding down as few as 7 per cent of the top jobs available.

The consequence is that the British influence, for better or worse, is often lacking from important draft proposals. Beyond chambers there is a real need for a British presence to make sure that EEC ideas really do take into account the traditions and views of all the member states and this is something that can be written into the inevitable fine print only by someone who knows his country.

Anyone with legal training who wants to work for Britain in a not too foreign field should apply to the Commission before next Friday.

Ian Murray

Dissident of 96 attacks student law

From Roger Boyes, Warsaw

In a remarkable speech to Poland's Academy of Sciences, East Europe's oldest and most distinguished dissident has hit out at the Jaruzelski Government's plans to crack down on campus unrest.

Professor Edward Lipinski, a 96-year-old economist and co-founder of the banned (KOR) workers rights group, was addressing 150 professors and senior academics during a plenary session on Friday.

The text of his speech was made available to Western reporters at the weekend and amid all the protest letters from University faculties and student rallies, represents the strongest attack yet on government proposals to change the relatively liberal higher education law.

The dismissal from the Academy of Sciences of Professor Bronislaw Geremek, a Solidarity adviser, and other academics recalled, he said, the dimmest period of the Stalinist 1950s.

The threat to Polish science and learning came not from troublemakers at universities, as conceived by the authorities, but from the numerous attempts to limit freedom of thought. "Science ends," he said, "when a political muzzle is put on mouths and thoughts."

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By-election eclipse faces Levesque

From John Best, Ottawa

The political future of the Premier of Quebec, Mr René Levesque, could well be riding on the outcome of four provincial by-elections taking place today.

Mr Levesque's Parti Québécois (PQ) is widely expected to lose all four by-elections to a rejuvenated Liberal Party. Such an outcome would further weaken the PQ's precarious position in the provincial legislature and would undoubtedly stimulate the gathering pressures on the Premier to step down.

It would also mark an important milestone on the comeback trail of the Liberal leader and former Premier, Mr Robert Bourassa. Mr Bourassa is without a seat in the legislature, despite having regained the party leadership in the autumn of 1983 after several years in the political wilderness.

Today he is a candidate in Bertrand constituency near Montreal and is generally regarded as a safe bet to defeat the PQ candidate, Mrs Francine Lalonde, Minister responsible for the status of women.

The other by-elections are in L'Assomption and Bourget constituencies, also in the vicinity of Montreal, and in Trois-Rivières, 125 miles east of Montreal on the St Lawrence river.

All four seats were made vacant by the resignation of PQ members revolting against Mr Levesque's decision last November to stop pushing for Quebec independence from Canada, a long-time goal of the PQ.

The by-election campaigns have been quiet, almost perfunctory, hinging largely on local issues in the various constituencies.

The PQ has suffered 22 straight by-election defeats to the Liberals since it first won office. A provincial general election is expected this autumn.

Standing in the 122-seat legislature prior to today's vote were: PQ 62, Liberals 49, Independents 7, vacant 4.



Mr Levesque: Political future in doubt.

Taxi chaos in Singapore

From Stephen Taylor, Singapore

Taxi fares were changed in Singapore at the weekend for the third time in two months, marking the end of an episode which has caused the Government acute embarrassment.

Until recently, travel by Singapore's 11,000 taxis was cheap enough to make it a widely-used form of public transport. But confusion over the fare structure has made the Government look inept and vacillating and driven many commuters back to buses.

On April 1 fares were increased by between 25 and 100 per cent. Drivers were told their vehicle tax would be increased sixfold in October to more than 2,400. They claimed that daily takings had been cut by half.

Within days many drivers were offering 20 per cent discounts. The Government was forced to give the system its official blessing.

The Sant has, however, spoken out his conditions for creation of this atmosphere, and they seem remarkably unlikely to be achieved.

They include unconditional release of Sikh youths from jail, abolition of special courts, widening the scope of the judicial inquiry into the November and Sikh riots, and punishment of any Congress Party leader implicated in them.

He has called for the reinstatement after the Army's seizure of the Golden Temple.

Argentina's young democracy is facing its most serious conjunction of economic and political problems since President Raul Alfonsín took over from a discredited military regime 18 months ago. In the first of a two-part series, Douglas Tweedale reports from Buenos Aires on the chaotic economy.

President Alfonsín will have been glad to see the month of May end. Five weeks after he declared Argentina's economy "in a state of war" and launched a frontal attack on the country's 910 per cent inflation, he has suffered his first casualties.

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Pesticides: 1

Three-way threat to public health

Considering the amount of quite understandable public concern about the liberal use of chemical pesticides, and what they may be doing to our health and environment, amazingly little is known about the subject. Organic farmers - those who reject all manufactured agrochemical - supported by groups such as the Soil Association and Friends of the Earth, who maintain that it must be wrong to grow spraying lethal poisons into the air we breathe and on to the soil in which our foods are grown, are consistently frustrated by the lack of evidence that we are seriously at risk.

It does not need bloodcurdling references to Agent Orange, the defoliating chemical used by the United States forces in Vietnam, to be reminded that many pesticides contain some very nasty substances indeed. Recently Friends of the Earth compiled a dossier of accidents which makes disturbing reading.

But accidents to farmers and spray operators, or even to unfortunate local residents who happen to get sprayed by mistake, are not the same as a general risk to public health. The FoE report details a

The Food and Environment Protection Bill will shortly reach its third reading in the Commons at a time of increasing public concern about pesticides and possible risks to human and animal health. In the first of two articles, JOHN YOUNG, *Agriculture Correspondent*, looks at some of the claims made by those seeking tighter controls.

number of cases of people, and of farm and domestic animals, suffering from stomach pains and sickness, or from skin afflictions, but the evidence is inevitably circumstantial.

There are three main ways in which we could absorb the poisons. The first is through "spray drift", small droplets which stay suspended in the air and are blown by the wind over habitations. Unlike spraying accidents, in which the effects are usually rapid and all to visible, the inhalation of these droplets would be almost impossible to detect and might produce no more than mild nausea or discomfort over a much longer period.

The second way is through water pollution. Not only are agrochemicals known to leach through the soil into lakes and rivers, but the suspended droplets in the atmosphere may fall as rain and thence run off into our water supply.

The third is through residues in food, mainly fruit and vegetables but possibly also in milk. There is a contentious subject, since even Friends of the Earth have been forced to admit that two-thirds of the food sampled by the Association of Public Analysts contained no residues at all. (The converse is, of course, that one third did).

The standard Ministry of Agriculture response is that all foods are regularly monitored for residues, and that not only are they well below accepted safety limits, but the amounts detected have been steadily declining over the past few years.

But Dr Jean Munro, of the Sunbury Hill Clinic, Hemel Hempstead, who is one of the leading researchers into possible connections between pesticides and allergies, makes the point that routine tests take no account of hypersensitivity. In

other words, something that may have no effect on 99 people out of 100 may produce extreme reactions among a minority.

Moreover, she says, the tolerance level is not the same as the toxicological level. The toxicity of pesticides is measured by the much criticized LD50 system, whereby increasingly larger amounts are administered to laboratory test animals to the point where half of them die.

The system thus determines only acute lethal toxicity levels, and does not indicate the ability of substance to produce, for example, birth defects or tumours.

Environmental groups are concerned that the Government has no powers to set legal limits on residues, and critical of the fact that the new Bill provides only a framework for regulations which will not be introduced for several more months.

The British Agrochemicals Association has said it shares the "frustration" that, as it stands, the Bill contains little detail of how ministers will exercise their powers.

Tomorrow: The industry's view.



Welcome home: Diane Ryding, the nurse who won the Florence Nightingale Medal for her work in Ethiopia, greets her mother, Mrs Pat Smith, at Heathrow Airport.

Spare parts for Spitfires

Parts for the Second World War Spitfire fighter aircraft are going back into production after almost 40 years, at British Alcan Tubes in Redditch, Hereford and Worcester. The company has taken out

its original dies from storage to produce new main-wing spars for enthusiasts restoring the last score of Spitfires in the United Kingdom, which fetch around £300,000 fully restored.

Town put out of bounds to troops

By Ronald Faux

The Army has put the town of Brough in Cumbria out of bounds to soldiers from the "dry training" area for infantry using blank ammunition. It says residents' fears are groundless and that people are jumping to the wrong conclusions.

The Army has arranged to meet representatives of the community, local authority and amenity organizations tomorrow. That has angered the action committee because the Army, fearing a slanging match, refused to allow in the public.

An officer at Warcop range said yesterday: "Brough has been put out of bounds because there might be provocation from the locals. There are a lot of anti-Army posters about and we have a large contingent here at the moment from the Ulster Defence Regiment and the Territorial Army. The decision was made to keep things cool."

The objectors claim support from Mr David Maclean, Conservative MP for Penrith and the Border, who is to raise the issue in the Commons and from local authorities, the National Farmers' Union and some amenity organizations.

Miss Ailsa McKenzie, spokeswoman for the Keep Army Off Stainmore group, said: "Putting Brough out of bounds is a deliberate attempt to divide the local community. We are not against the Army but we are against them taking over yet more land when there are already ranges at Warcop, Catterick, North Yorkshire, and Otterburn, Northumberland."

"This will cause distress to local traders; one hotelier has complained to us that army business is worth £2,000."

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Lisbon coalition faces 'inevitable' collapse as EEC deadline nears

From Richard Wigg, Lisbon

The two parties on Portugal's ruling coalition are to meet separately today to decide whether to break up the Government only nine days before the country is due to sign the EEC accession treaty.

After talks on Saturday between President Eanes, Dr Mario Soares, the Socialist Prime Minister, and Senhor Anibal Cavaco Silva, the new head of the Social Democratic Party, a spokesman for Dr Soares said the break-up of the coalition appeared inevitable.

The cause of the latest crisis is the presidential election scheduled for November or December. Dr Soares, who has already started campaigning for the Socialist candidate, insists the Social Democratic leader must join the coalition and not back Professor Diogo Freitas do Amaral, the Conservatives' candidate.

However, Senhor Silva, a 43-year-old former Finance Minister, wants to revive the grand strategy of the Social Democrats' former leader, polarizing Portugal between left and right. He favours Dr Francisco Sa Carneiro, gone all out now to fight the presidential and legislative elections, due anyway in 1987.

The President is believed to be deeply worried at the spectacle that Portugal in disarray would present to the

EEC heads of government or foreign ministers travelling to Lisbon for the signing ceremony.

At negotiations last Friday, the Social Democratic leader is reported to have proposed postponing the signing and argued that the terms offered by the EEC cannot be accepted.

Dr Ernani Lopes, Portugal's Finance Minister, who has been in charge of the negotiations, went to Brussels last week with the agriculture and fisheries ministers and Dr Soares intervened over the terms with Signor Bettino Craxi, the Italian Prime Minister and president of the EEC Council of Ministers.

The closest Portugal got to joining the EEC, the more nervous the country's businessmen become. Those who were supporters of entry are beginning to grasp the stiffness of the terms on offer to their country.

President Eanes, who has been severely critical of the two parties' record since they took office in June 1983, still has power to dissolve Parliament and call an early general election. Alternatively, he could ask Dr Soares to form a minority government if the Social Democrats pull out.

Socialist Party managers claim that an early general election could benefit the presidential chances of the 60-year-old Dr Soares.

Winds of destruction: Amid the ruins of Newton Falls, Ohio, a church burns after the tornado ravaged the town. One survivor (right) in Barrie, Ontario, carries belongings away from her shattered home.

Tornado rips apart lake towns

From Michael Binyon Washington

85 people were killed and hundreds made homeless after the worst tornado in 10 years cut a swathe of destruction through states in north-east of the United States and in Canada on Friday evening.

At least 550 people were injured as the devastating storm, which began shortly after 5pm, tore through rural communities in Pennsylvania, Ohio, New York and Ontario. It ripped off roofs, flattened houses and sent cars flying through department store windows.

The Governor of Penn-

sylvia declared a state of emergency and toured the area on Saturday as members of the National Guard, the police and rescue workers dug through the rubble in the search for bodies and survivors.

Emergency centres were set up in schools and Red Cross shelters to look after the homeless.

The storm came, with only a few hours warning, sweeping along Lake Erie and spawning at least 20 tornadoes which virtually destroyed the towns of Albion, Atlantic, Niles and Wheatland. People fled to their basements for shelter, but others were hit by flying debris,

hurled from cars and caravans or buried under fallen masonry.

In Canada at least 12 people were killed when the tornadoes struck north of Toronto. Four were killed in Barrie and officials said terrified horses were running wild.

Damage in eastern Ohio alone, also declared a disaster area, was estimated at \$3.5 million.

Officials there and in Pennsylvania are pressing Washington to declare the regions a federal disaster area.

In Pennsylvania the National Guard parolled to deter looters as rescue workers, using bulldozers and dogs, searched for the victims.



Angolans claim big Unita losses

Lisbon (AFP) - The Angolan Army killed more than 400 Unita guerrillas during the first five months of this year in Huambo and Bie provinces, according to the Angolan news agency Angop.

Major Eusebio Ferreira, deputy commander of Angola's fourth military zone, told the agency about 100 rebels had been captured in the same period. Government troops liberated about 3,000 villagers living "in inhuman conditions" under Unita control, he said.

Fuge amounts of weapons, ammunition, explosives and other war equipment of South African origin were seized from the rebels in the two provinces.

He said the rebels were concentrating attacks on the fertile areas of Bailundo and Mungo in Huambo province, trying to sabotage agricultural development projects and create instability.

Radio man shot at beauty final

Manila (AP) - Five gunmen on motorcycles shot and killed a provincial radio commentator and a companion at the coronation of local beauty queens in Cebu City in the central Philippines.

The commentator, Nabonador Velez, aged 47, who also headed an association of his and jeepney drivers in Cebu, was the 11th journalist murdered in the country in the last 18 months.

Etruscans keep experts arguing

Florence (Reuters) - Eight hundred historians and scholars ended a two-week international conference still wrangling about the origins and language of the Etruscans, who inhabited central Italy 3,000 years ago.

Some delegates argued that the Etruscan alphabet came from Greek and had been largely deciphered in the past 50 years, but others said only small, unconvincing phrases had been translated.

Bombers strike in Europe

Hanover (AP) - A bomb explosion damaged the administration building of the Hanover fairgrounds and killed the man who apparently planned the device.

Another bomb exploded in Geneva's main train station early yesterday, causing considerable damage but no injuries.

Fear for athletes

Vienna (AP) - Albania said it fears for the lives of two of its weightlifters who allegedly disappeared on May 28 in Yugoslavia on their way home from a competition in Poland and urged an end to their "unacceptable" silence on their whereabouts.

Pyjama killer

San Diego (AP) - A 44-year-old Jordanian man told police he shot dead two members of his family in a home here and they asked to be shot before he was permitted to be executed. He left the house with hands held high and wearing pyjamas.

Frank's aims

Brussels (Reuters) - More than 80,000 people remained in makeshift shelters after heavy rains swept the Argentine capital, killing 14 and disrupting public services.

Chamber dies

Paris (AP) - Gaston Rumba, a mountaineer, writer and film maker who was in the first group to climb Annapurna in the Himalayas, has died of cancer at the age of 64.

Malta refit

Valletta - Malta has won the £3 million contract to refit the Cunard Princess between October 22 and December 1 this year.

New priests

Rome (AP) - The Pope ordained 70 priests, 28 of whom belong to 'Opus Dei', the controversial Roman Catholic group.

Colombo detects a change in Indian view of Tamil terror

From Michael Hamlyn and Vijitha Yapa, Delhi

Crucial discussions between President Jayewardene of Sri Lanka, and the Prime Minister of India, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, began here yesterday to seek two agreements vital to the future of Sri Lanka as a single democratic nation.

The first intention is to arrive at a formula for some kind of cease fire in the terrorist violence raking the north and east of the island, which has recently begun spreading further south.

This cannot be accomplished however, without the second objective, which is to set the ceasefire within a framework of a settlement of the ethnic dispute which has set the Tamils against the Sinhalese majority.

Both sides were silent yesterday about the content of the talks, but observers concluded that the most likely outcome is further talks in Colombo with an Indian-set agenda.

Speaking later to Sri Lankan journalists, however, Mr Lalith Athulathmudali, the Sri Lankan Minister of National Security, said there had been a marked

change in India's attitude to his country's problems.

"Last year the general view was that, if you get a political solution, terrorism will wither. Today the view is that to get a political solution we must work towards a cessation of hostilities," he said.

Whatever agreements were reached after discussion with Tamil leaders would be placed before the people at a referendum. "It is the people who must decide," he said.

The secretary-general of the Tamil United Liberation Front, Mr A. Amirthalingam, who is in Madras, said that if the Tamils were to accept the concept of a unitary state, their minimum demand was for the power to merge Sri Lanka's Northern and Eastern provinces, where the Tamils are in the majority, into one unit with powers similar to an Indian state.

He said that leaders of four of the organizations fighting for a separate Tamil state to be called Eelam, co-ordinated their views in April and that the militants would have to be included in any discussions with the Sri Lanka Government.

Observers have been encouraged by recent attempts from Sri Lanka's senior Buddhist clergy, notably the Mahanayake of Asgiriya, the Ven. Paliapane Chandananda, who last month suggested talks with both the Indians and the Tamil separatist rebels.

The talks, which began yesterday morning when Mr Gandhi called on Mr Jayewardene at the Indian presidential palace continued as they flew to Dhaka to be welcomed by Bangladesh's President Ershad and taken to visit the Bay of Bengal area ravaged by a cyclone and tidal wave.

The talks are expected to continue today, before Mr Jayewardene returns home.

An Indian spokesman said there had been extensive discussions about "various aspects of the ethnic problems".

● **COLOMBO:** Tamil separatist guerrillas have killed five civilians and severely wounded three others in raids on villages in the Trincomalee area, the Sri Lanka Information Ministry said yesterday (AP reports).

Fighting a nation and his people

Kurd trapped amid wars

From Robert Fisk Karaj, Iran

On the far wall of Idris al-Barzani's living room there hang side by side a large cloth portrait of his dead father and a smaller coloured photograph of Ayatollah Khomeini. Their symbolism is exact. Both overshadow the life of a man who claims he is a Kurd first and Iranian second; indeed, scarcely an Iranian at all.

Idris is himself something of a symbol, and a sad one in his tightly knotted Kurdish head-dress and open-fronted battle blouse. He is one of those representatives of the united Kurdish people who has found himself opposed not just to a nation - in his case, Iraq - but to many of his own people as well.

While he accepts arms and assistance from Iran to liberate his own Iraqi Kurdistan, his rival, Abdul Rahman Qassemi, takes Iraqi assistance to liberate Iranian Kurdistan. The conflict ensues, of course, that neither side shall win.

Mr al-Barzani is a small man with sharp and slightly disturbing eyes that study his questioner suspiciously. His energy moves him to drawn-out, often angry, replies. His struggle, after all, is a long one.

Since old General al-Barzani died - only to be dug up and tossed from his tomb by his enemies a few days later - Idris al-Barzani has claimed to speak for his faction of the Iraqi Kurdish Democratic Party.

Since an estimated 20 million Kurds are spread over Iran, Iraq, Turkey and even Syria, and since many of them have been at war with three national governments for several decades, their battle for autonomy often appears hopeless; at the most a conflict manipulated by the states which would class them as citizens.

And Mr al-Barzani is quick to point out that he is not seeking the liberation of Iranian Kurdistan. It is Iraqi Kurdistan in which he is interested.

"We are struggling for real autonomy within a federal republic of Iraq," he says. "We have already called on Iranian Kurds to enter into peaceful negotiations with the Iranian authorities and to avoid using arms against them."

Thus far - and only thus far, it seems - does Mr al-Barzani's vision of Kurdistan extend.

Like many of his followers - he says he has more than 7,000 Kurdish guerrillas under his orders - he looks back to 1975 to identify the cause of both

Iran: 'No terror'

Kuwait (Reuters) - Iran has told the Gulf Arab states that it opposes terrorism and wants friendly relations with them, Iran's chargé d'affaires in Kuwait, Mr Muhammad Reza Bagheri, said yesterday.

Tehran's message was conveyed during a mission to the United Arab Emirates, Qatar, Bahrain and Kuwait, by an Iranian delegation led by the former ambassador to Kuwait, Mr Ali Shams Ardakani. The four countries have generally supported Iraq in the Gulf War.

The tour followed the abortive assassination attempt on May 25 against the Emir of Kuwait, Sheikh Jaber al-Ahmed al-Sabah. Iran has denied Iraqi charges that it was behind the attack. "We condemn all terrorist actions in all the world," Mr Bagheri added.

Mr Bagheri said Iran's desire for good relations had also been expressed to the Saudi Foreign Minister, Prince Saud al-Faisal, during his visit last month to Tehran - the first by a Saudi minister since the 1979 Islamic revolution.

He said that Mr Ardakani had made it clear to the Gulf states that Tehran wanted to separate bilateral ties from the issue of the Iran-Iraq war. "These are two different things that should not be mixed," he added.

Mr Ardakani left Kuwait yesterday for an Opec meeting in Taif, Saudi Arabia.

Kurdish despair and international treachery.

In that year the Iraqi Government and the Shah of Iran concluded an agreement in Algiers at which the Shah abandoned his support for the Kurdish war against Iraq in return for control over the Shatt al-Arab waterway. The treaty effectively divided the Kurdish rebels and subsequently provided the *casus belli* of the present Gulf War.

Mr al-Barzani thus regards the late Shah and President Saddam Hussein of Iraq as his enemies, a perspective, not unnaturally, welcomed by the Iranians. He says, gives his Kurdish fighters light arms and ammunition, though he has still found no means of combatting the Iraqi jets which now bomb his mountain retreats with regularity.

His battle is important, nonetheless, because he is a key figure in the less publicized sector of the Gulf War from line to the mountains of north-east Iran. If President Sadat falls, it will be Mr al-Barzani the Iranians will wish to see installed in the Iraqi federal state of Kurdistan.

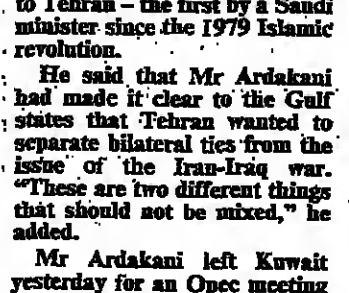
"I have met Ayatollah Khomeini twice," he says. "He assured me that the Iraqis would be unified after the Baathist dictatorship there has been destroyed."

Of his own nationality, Mr al-Barzani is quite firm. "I am a Kurd first. I was not an Iranian in my life, although I used an Iranian passport to go to America when my father became ill. You can describe me as a Kurd for Iran."

There can be no doubt of Mr al-Barzani's venom for Qassemi, who he says, sheltered 12,000 Kurdish refugees in a mountain camp and who ordered his father's body buried from its grave. But it is against the Iraqi regime that his anger is chiefly directed.

He recalls a formal meeting with President Saddam's predecessor, President Ahmed Hassan al-Bakr, in Baghdad during his father's leadership of the Kurds. "It was a public feast day and I went to see al-Bakr with many complaints," he says. "I thought he would attack me, but strangely he anticipated what I would say and claimed he had on argument with us."

"I instantly detected he was lying. I told my friends it was the worst meeting I could have had with him, and that he obviously thought I was his enemy. After two days, the Iraqis made an attack on my life."



Mr al-Barzani: Call me a Kurd for Iran.

UN shows limp resolve on Beirut violence

From Zoriana Pysariwsky New York

In a weak gesture of support for Palestinians besieged by Shia Muslim militiamen in Lebanon, the United Nations Security Council called for an end to violence against civilians, especially in and around Palestinian camps.

The resolution, adopted unanimously late on Friday, is the least that could be expected from the council and a far cry from appeals by the Palestinian Liberation Organization for the dispatch of UN soldiers or observers to guard the camps.

After considerable hedging, the council adopted a resolution, humanitarian in its theme, asking that all parties in Lebanon co-operate with the International Committee of the Red Cross and the UN Works Relief Agency, which runs the camps, in easing the suffering of civilians. The measures stop short of calling for a ceasefire.

Lebanese and Syrian objections to the council's deliberations played a big part in preventing a stronger resolution, as did the council's reluctance to take a firmer stand in a situation

million for the guerrillas this year, and \$28 million in 1986. Democratic congressmen who support the proposal are determined to find a formula to ensure that no money reaches the guerrillas war machine.

The Democratic leadership - whose view on the matter is likely to be paramount - have drawn up their own plan to give \$14 million this year to what are called Nicaraguan refugees. But what is a refugee? Can a refugee also be a rebel?

The proposal is certainly intended to exclude aid specifically for the rebels. Its aim is merely to support the guerrillas' families and other displaced Nicaraguans with food, clothing and shelter. It proposes chan-

Showdown on Capitol Hill

Mood change over Contras aid

From Christopher Thomas Washington

President Reagan is preparing for a showdown with congress this week over his renewed drive to give non-military funds to the beleaguered anti-Sandinista Nicaraguan guerrillas.

Much of the back-stage argument on Capitol Hill centres on the minutiae of how to define "non-military aid" - is a heavy non-military or is it lethal in the hands of a fighting force? Does a back-pack, a pair of boots or a uniform constitute military or humanitarian aid? Are medical supplies part of the war machine or not?

Such arguments are bedeviling what appears on the surface to be a simple request by President Reagan for \$14

nelling the aid through the Red Cross or the United Nations High Commission for Refugees.

The proposal is close to a plan that the Democrat-controlled House threw out by a two-vote majority in April. The principal difference between now and then is that President Daniel Ortega, in the words of ooc congressman, "rubbed Reagan's nose in the mud" by going to Moscow the day after the President suffered a crushing, humiliating, congressional defeat on aid to the Contras.

That has gone some way in changing the mood on Capitol Hill.

The new Democrat proposal seeks to give an unspecified sum from the Economic Support fund,

Koreans ready for meeting between MPs

From David Watts Tokyo

The South Korean National Assembly has accepted a North Korean proposal for an inter-parliamentary meeting. Detailed suggestions will be handed to North Korean officials at the Panmunjom border village today.

The South Koreans say that each side should send five MPs to a July meeting in Panmunjom. They would discuss the formation of a consultative body to draft a unified constitution and deal with other issues relating to reunification.

These proposals were adopted unanimously by a plenary session of the South Korean National Assembly on Saturday.

Coalition allies make life difficult for Kohl

From Frank Johnson, Bonn

West Germany's Free Democrats, the Liberal party in the Government, have in effect come out against the United States' strategic defence initiative. This is something which the Christian Democrat head of Government, Herr Helmut Kohl, has carefully avoided doing.

The national committee of the Free Democratic Party passed a resolution supporting the French Eureka project, a new European organization concerned with technology. In West German politics support for Eureka seems to be a "code" for opposition to SDI.

The resolution also spoke of German-French co-operation as the basis of European unity -

another "code" used by those who would rather Europe were not so influenced by the Americans. The FDP's new leader, Herr Martin Bangemann, although more cautious than other speakers, seems essentially to have agreed with the party.

The second most important FDP figure, Herr Hans Dietrich Genscher, who is also the Foreign Minister, is understood to have long been against any space defences. He has been annoyed by Herr Kohl's unwillingness to make West Germany's misgivings about SDI apparent to the Americans.

But if Herr Kohl did so he would anger the Third party in the coalition.

ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT STOCK

The Bank of England announces that Her Majesty's Treasury has created on 31st May 1985, and has issued to the Bank, additional amounts as indicated in each of the following Stocks:

£200 million 11 per cent EXCHEQUER LOAN, 1990
£200 million 10½ per cent CONVERSION STOCK, 1999
£200 million 11½ per cent TREASURY STOCK, 2003-2007

The price paid by the Bank on issue was in each case the middle market closing price of the relevant Stock on 31st May 1985 as certified by the Government Broker.

In addition, Her Majesty's Treasury has created on 31st May 1985, and has issued to the National Debt Commissioners for public funds under their management, an additional amount of £150 million of 10 per cent Treasury Convertible Stock, 1990.

In each case, the amount issued on 31st May 1985 represents a further tranche of the relevant Stock, ranking in all respects *pari passu* with that Stock and subject to the terms and conditions of its prospectus (save as to the particulars therein which related solely to the initial sale of the Stock), and subject also to the provision contained in the final paragraph of this notice. Application has been made to the Council of the Stock Exchange for each further tranche of stock to be admitted to the Official List.

Copies of the prospectuses for 11 per cent Exchequer Loan, 1990 and 11½ per cent Treasury Stock, 2003-2007, dated 9th February 1985 and 20th July 1979 respectively, and of the prospectus dated 28th April 1983 for 2½ per cent Index-Linked Treasury Convertible Stock, 1999 (which contained the terms of issue of 10½ per cent Conversion Stock, 1999) may be obtained at the Bank of England, New Issues, Walling Street, London, EC4M 9AA. The Stocks are repayable at par, and interest is payable half-yearly, on the dates shown below.

Stock	Redemption Date	Interest payment dates
11 per cent Exchequer Loan, 1990	12th February 1990	12th February
10½ per cent Conversion Stock, 1999	22nd November 1999	22nd May
11½ per cent Treasury Stock, 2003-2007	22nd January 2007 or on or at any time after 22nd January 2003 subject to not less than three months' notice	22nd January

The further tranches of 10½ per cent Conversion Stock, 1999 and 11½ per cent Treasury Stock, 2003-2007 will rank for a full six months' interest on the next interest payment date applicable to the relevant Stock. The further tranche of 11 per cent Exchequer Loan, 1990 will rank for the interest payment of £4,634.2 per cent due on 12th August 1985 on the existing Stock. Official dealings in the Stocks on The Stock Exchange are expected to commence on Monday, 3rd June 1985.

Government statement

Attention is drawn to the statement issued by Her Majesty's Treasury on 29th May 1985 which explained that in the interest of the orderly conduct of fiscal policy, neither Her Majesty's Government nor the Bank of England or their respective servants or agents undertake to disclose tax changes decided on but not yet announced, even where they may specifically affect the terms on which, or the conditions under which, these further tranches of stock are issued or sold by or on behalf of the Government or the Bank; that no responsibility can therefore be accepted for any omission to make such disclosure; and that such omission shall neither render any transaction liable to be set aside nor give rise to any claim for compensation.

BANK OF ENGLAND
LONDON
31st May 1985

Angolans claim UNita losses

(AP) — The Angolans took more than 400 this of this year in the Bia provinces, to the Angolan news.

Eusebio Ferreira, commander of Angola's military zone, told the 100 rebels had killed in the same about 3,000 troops, inhuman conditions its control, he said. amounts of weapons, explosives and equipment of South Africa were seized from the two provinces. the rebels were attacking on the east of Bailundo and a Huambo province sabotage, agricultural projects and military.

10 man shot in final

(AP) — Five gunmen shot and killed a radio commentator's companion at the of local beam in Cebu City in the Philippines. commentator, Nabano Velez, aged 47, who had an association of a jeepney drivers as the 11th journalist in the country in the month.

iscans keep experts arguing

(Reuters) — Experts historians and scholars two-week international conference still wrangling about the language of the 3,000 years ago. delegates argued the Greek and had been deciphered in the past, but others said the convincing phrase translated.

Members strike Europe

(AP) — A bomb damaged the station building of the or backgrounds and killed man who appeared the device. her bomb exploded a main train station yesterday, causing considerable damage but no injury.

ur for athlete

(AP) — Albania said for the lives of two of its officers who allegedly died on May 28 a day on their way home a competition in Poland urged an end to a "placable" silence on the about.

uma killer

(AP) — A 44-year-old man told police of dead five members of a family in a home here as he shot before he was shot. he house with hands tied and wearing pyjamas.

Peak rains

(Reuters) — A 90,000 people in makeshift shelter peak rains swept a capital, killing 142 and public services.

umber dies

(AP) — Gaston Raul, a mountaineer, writer and who was in the line to climb Annapurna Himalayas, has died at the age of 64.

Malta refit

(AP) — Malta has won a contract to refit the Princess between 1985 and December 1986.

ew priests

(AP) — The Pope named 10 priests, 28 of whom to Opus Dei, a controversial Roman Catholic group.

s make life for Kohl

(AP) — The FDP's other "code" used by the would rather Europe to influence the FDP's leader, Herr Martin, although more than other speakers, essentially to have agreed a party.

The second most important figure, Herr Hans Eise, who is also Minister, is under long been against the defence. He has been moved by Herr Kohl's guess to make West's misgivings about the American's parent to the Americans. But if Herr Kohl did not anger the Third coalition.



SIR HENRY BESSEMER FIGURED IT OUT.

Before the Bessemer blast furnace, steel was so expensive and rare it might have been jewelry.

It was made by a long, complicated process, using the oxygen in the iron ore to burn away all the carbon from cast iron, and then putting some of the carbon back again.

Henry Bessemer tried adding the oxygen directly, with a blast of air. It worked. Not only that, but as the carbon burned, it kept the iron so hot that no more fuel was needed. And the process could be stopped at any point, leaving just the right amount of carbon to make steel. It

was 1856. The age of cheap, abundant steel had arrived.

We're happy to report that, unlike so many pioneer inventors, Bessemer became immensely rich from his idea. The rest of us gained even more.

Steel expanded man's ability to build, and grow, and travel. The products of United Technologies, which include Pratt & Whitney engines, Otis elevators, and Sikorsky helicopters, would not exist without Bessemer and his blast of air.

Pratt & Whitney, Otis, Carrier, Sikorsky, Mostek and Inmont are some of the divisions of United Technologies Corporation, Hartford, Connecticut, USA.

In the United Kingdom our operations include: Otis, Evans, Becker and Wadsworth lifts; Fishburn printing inks; Inmont automotive finishes; Autosense test equipment; Packard Instrument Ltd.; Spectrol electronic components; Automotive electrical systems; Insulation Systems and Machines, Ltd.; Carrier air conditioning; Mostek semiconductors and Elliott turbomachinery.

Protecting palaces and pillarboxes

When objects as well as buildings are to be saved, has conservation gone too far? Charles Knevtz, Architecture Correspondent, examines the method and criteria of a massive resurvey now in progress of Britain's listed buildings

If it's stationary - list it, might make a good motto for the Historic Buildings and Monuments Commission, which its chairman Lord Montagu likes to popularize with the title English Heritage. For by 1987, when the mammoth task of resurveying our built environment is complete, the present list of protected buildings will have grown from about 350,000 to nearly half a million.

But buildings alone will form a smaller percentage of the total by the time Brian Anthony, the commission's deputy chief inspector, finishes the final chapter of the latest Domesday book. Eighteenth-century milestones, early pillar-boxes, chest-tombs and even cast-iron urinals will take their place beside the finest country mansions in the land. Only the grade - I, II* or II - will reflect their relative importance.

Even so, when the fieldworkers have submitted their last reports to the survey headquarters at Fort House, Savile Row, and when the Department of the Environment has issued the statutory instruments which make their recommendations law, less than two per cent of the country's building stock will enjoy listed status and VAT exemption.

Such a prospect draws anguished squeals from those, like the outgoing president of the Royal Institute of British Architects, Michael Manser, who believe "conservation has gone too far".

But that attitude "misconstrues what is good urban husbandry", says Brian Anthony. "Conservationists seek to preserve what is best, they are not against good modern architecture."

The surveys began in 1882, about 40 years after France, when 21 earthworks and unoccupied ruins were listed. By 1913 Lord Curzon said the possibility of including private homes as an "outrageous attack on private property".

In 1947, 37 officials were given 18 months for the first national survey, by the time they were finished, 22 years later, 120,000 buildings were listed.

The law and criteria for inclusion changed until 1980 when the sudden demolition of the art deco Firestone factory, in west London, angered the new Environment Secretary, Michael Heseltine. He then approved an accelerated resurvey, the most exhaustive ever undertaken.

The place most intensively listed is Berwick-on-Tweed, followed by Bath. About 1,000 medieval buildings have been discovered in Devon, and Kent has produced a rich crop. But geographically the age and type of building listed is patchy.

Lincolnshire, for example, has very few medieval buildings.

Much of the country has not been looked at since 1952. The latest resurvey is being organized in two phases: phase one began in October 1982 when 20 county councils and two metropolitan district councils started carrying out field-work, due to end this October. Phase two began in May 1984 when 11 private architectural practices started on the 22 remaining counties; they will finish in May 1987.

To find out how the listers go about their work, I visited Michael and Heather Clegs at the Old Vicarage, Great Bourton, near Banbury, Oxfordshire. At the bottom of the garden is the Coach House, the office of Clegs Architects Partnership. Michael is responsible for the resurvey of Oxfordshire, Northamptonshire and most of Warwickshire. Heather looks after its eight fieldworkers, as well as a young family of three.

Every existing listed building and every potential new listing is recorded on their desk-top IBM PC computer. At the end of each quarter the results are forwarded to Anthony and an inspector comes to check the work and recommendations. Parishes, amenity societies and local historians are an invaluable source of information.

"The top priority is to get buildings listed, not to do research", says Michael. "We have to ask ourselves, is this building listable from the evidence available? If not, we have to play the benefits game - will the time spent on additional research prove fruitful?"

Most people support the survey work, although access is sometimes a problem. One fieldworker was attacked by a dog recently.

Some owners are proud to have their building considered for listing, especially as this has the benefit of VAT-free repairs. Others think it a nuisance.

Every quarter each fieldworker recommends about 250 buildings. By the end of the three-year survey period, Michael and Heather's office will have added about 24,000 buildings to the list. The biggest increase is in dwellings, with a three- or four-fold rise.

Before the survey started, Warrington, for example, had just seven listed buildings, now it is closer to 100.

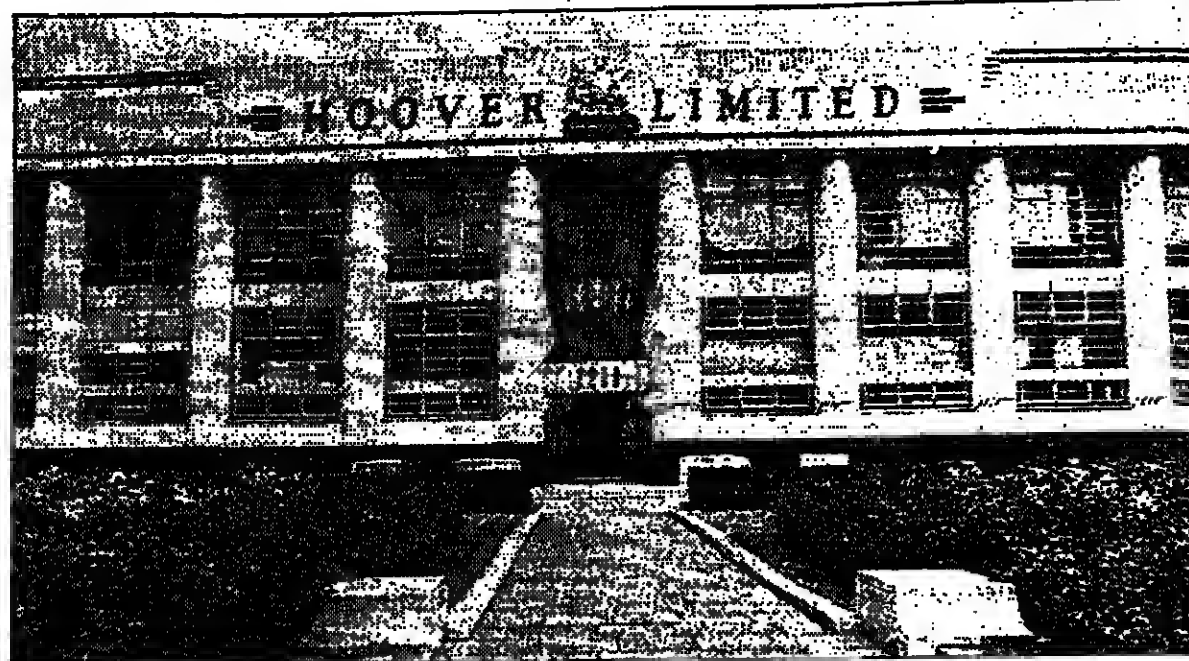
A few buildings have been upgraded to grade I, and in one case, a house at Swerford which was previously unlisted, went straight to the top of the league.

Architectural historian Richard Holder, one of the Clegs' team of fieldworkers, says they use a standard checklist to record information, using the mnemonic B D A M P F I S H E S.

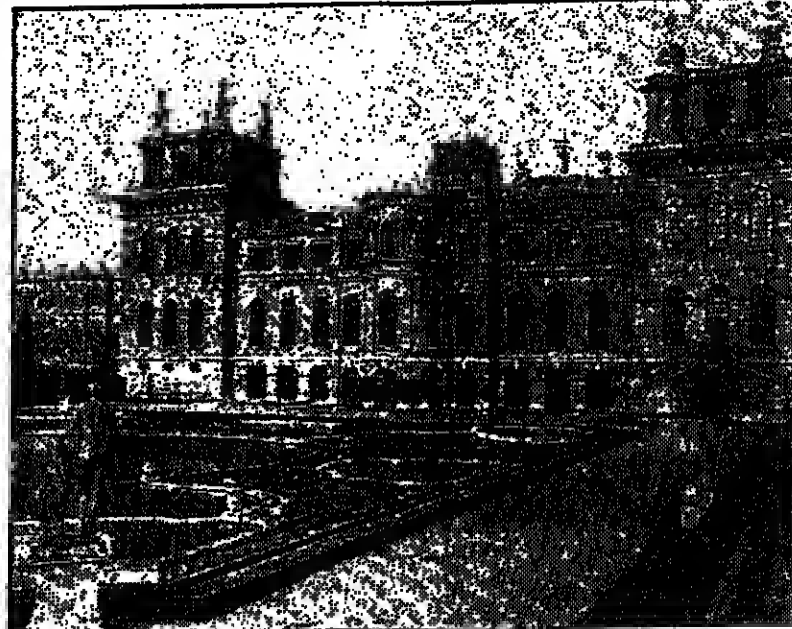
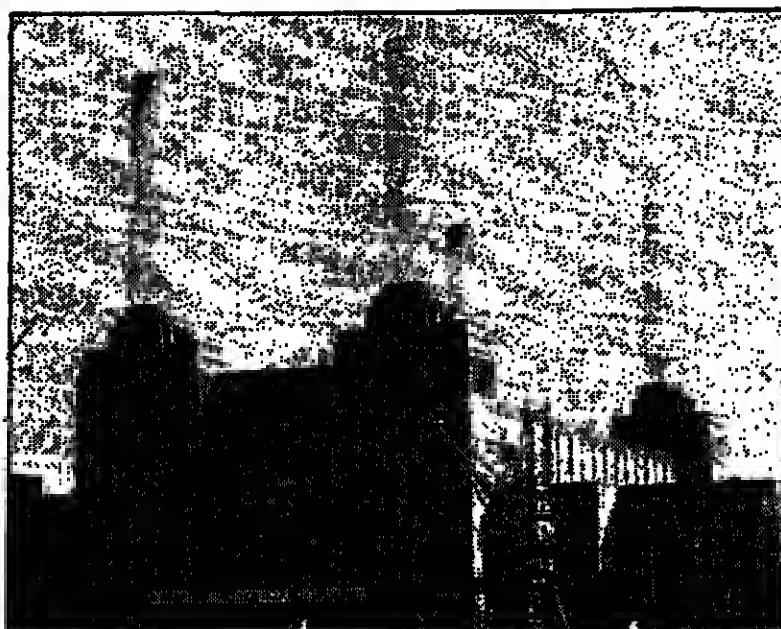
It stands for: B - Building type, present use, relationship; D - Date; A - Architect; M - Materials; P - Plan form, style; F - Features such as number of storeys, details of door and window surrounds; I - Interiors, stairs, roof construction; S - Subsidiary features; H - History; E - Extra information; S - Sources of information. Other recorded information includes detailed location and map reference, its grade, a general description and photograph.

His patch is south Oxfordshire, where the influx of new residents with high incomes has led to the alteration - sometimes beyond salvage - of otherwise listable items. In Northamptonshire, by contrast, a static population has led to very few changes.

To prevent a repeat of the Firestone fiasco, the first time that many owners knew that their property is being considered is when they receive a letter from the DoE



"If it's stationary, list it"? Thirties factory to early pillarbox - all come to the attention of English Heritage



Conservation contrasts: Battersea Power Station and Blenheim Palace. Should both be protected?

Shiver my timbers, this house is listed

Dream or nightmare
David Hewson feels
his home will last
another 500 years

Buying a 15th-century listed building, as I did, presents two health hazards. The first is a conviction that you are followed everywhere by a low whistling noise caused by several score tradesmen sucking air through their teeth as they work on estimates. The second is a recurring nightmare in which you are standing naked in Piccadilly Circus throwing £20 notes at passers-by and shouting: "Take the (expensive) deleted lot!"

Of course, these ailments may afflict anyone rash enough to enter the property market, whatever they seek to buy. But try for something very old, and listed - the two do not necessarily go hand in hand - and you will run into a unique form of property psychosis.

This is first manifested with your surveyor, worthy man and true to their trade but, now they may be legally liable for anything they miss, possessed of the caution of a 19th-century kirk elder.

Fortunately, we were forewarned. A relative had bought an old property in Kent before us and received the sort of survey you might expect if you tried to take out a mortgage on the Acropolis.

"Ignore the survey", was her advice, and she does indeed now own

a lovely home. Except that there was very little to ignore. The biggest fault pointed out to us was a sign of wet rot to the timber-framed first floor, but what rot there was could only be seen on the outside, and further investigations would be expensive and damaging to the fabric of the building. And there was the same kind of thing with the roof - one of the Kent peg tiled variety. No, there was no sign that there was anything major wrong with it, but the surveyor had to point out that it could go wrong in the future. What can it?

The bank started to get the listers. Its own surveyor liked the place but thought that £2,500 needed spending on the timber. Timber treatment companies were summoned and failed to produce an estimate higher than £350. The bank accepted.

Our nagging doubts were only ended when I rang the local council, announced my intention to buy a Grade II listed building in their area,

and demanded to know what they could give me in the way of a grant. "Nothing, we're broke", they said. "But you can have the free advice of our conservation architect."

We accepted readily and were delighted to learn that we had no real problems facing us at all.

The chief gripe of anyone who buys a listed building is the ludicrous rule about zero-rating work on it. My timber treatment did not attract VAT relief because I did not require the consent of the local authority to carry it out. If I wanted to mess around with the place by adding extensions or changing windows - with the necessary permission, of course - I would get 15 per cent knocked off the price. A better encouragement to change the structure of an old building could hardly be found.

The central heating system failed completely on the day we arrived - apparently the day we were listed too - and that cost us far more to replace than any of the jobs associated with the building itself. A couple of days later I broke two masonry drill bits trying to put a light fitting into oak beams. Old buildings can't read surveys, but I suspect ours will still be standing in another 500 years.



Heather and Michael Clegs: Time is crucial to listers

saying that it is listed. There is no appeal.

The current lists end at 1939, although there is a draft shortfall of about 50 post-war buildings.

In Scotland, for example, a 30-year rule applies, which means that buildings dating from the early-1950s are now being considered. Many would like to see that system introduced in England, but one wonders just how many might qualify.

HISTORY

1882: The first Ancient Monuments Act for earthworks and unoccupied ruins only. 21 were scheduled. Amended 1930, 1931 and 1979.

1913: Lord Curzon praised the idea for important buildings, but the idea of extending it to the Englishman's home was an "outrageous attack on private property".

1932: Town and Country Planning Act gave local authorities power to protect buildings threatened with demolition. Only about 20 were the subject of protection orders, 13 of which were issued by the Mayor of Winchester, "a noted antiquarian".

1939-45: The war years changed people's attitudes. The Luftwaffe bombed historic towns and cities, such as Bath, making people more aware of their lost heritage.

A photographic record was set up (which still continues), and the Minister of Works drew up a salvage list to give local authorities guidance.

1947: Minister of Town and Country Planning started to draw up lists for local authority guidance on serving building preservation orders. A total of 37 listers were given 18 months to complete the work. It took 22 years, with help from a selection committee.

1969: The first national survey covering 1,200 local authorities was completed, covering more than 120,000 buildings.

1980: The law was changed so that owners now needed listed building consent to alter or demolish.

1970: Selection criteria were widened to include many more post-1840 buildings and important groups of buildings or perhaps less individual interest ("group value"). By the time only a third of the country had been re-surveyed, only five listers were employed.

Suggesting it would take another 40 to 50 years before completion, thus largely defeating the purpose of the exercise.

1980: Mr Michael Heseltine, becomes Secretary of State for the Environment. Appalled at the hasty destruction of the Firestone factory in west London over a Bank Holiday weekend, when the owners knew it was being considered for listing. He proposed a complete accelerated re-survey by the end of the decade. He was persuaded by Brian Anthony, assistant chief inspector of what is now the Historic Buildings and Monuments Commission (or English Heritage) to engage 92 people. Now 20 counties have two or three people in the local planning office and 11 private architectural practices working on it.

1982: Phase One: 20 county councils and two metropolitan district councils start fieldwork under HMBC direction. Work is due for completion this October.

1984: Phase Two: 11 private firms start work in 22 remaining counties. Completion due May 1987. At the end of 1984 the total number of listed buildings stood at approximately 350,000. When the re-survey is completed in 1987, the lists will include some 500,000 buildings.

CRITERIA

Generally speaking, the older the building the more likely it is to be listed. Virtually all pre-1700 buildings are listed unless they have been butchered or gutted. 1700-1840: A large number of listable items (or English Heritage) to special attention. Likely to be listed unless altered substantially. 1840-1914: Buildings of regional significance, examples of good architecture and good examples of specific building types, eg lancet windows. Special attention paid to buildings of significance for their technical innovation, social or historical associations. 1914-1939: Buildings of national importance. Very little is listed from this period so far.

1939: No buildings are listed post-1939 although a draft list of about 50 does exist. In Scotland a 30-year rule applies so that buildings of 1955 may now be included. Many would like to see this introduced in England.

Where cultures clash: Aborigines against the West

More than 500 Aborigines demonstrated recently in Canberra against the proposed changes to the Federal Government's land rights laws. The demonstration illustrated the deep-seated suspicion the blacks have of the impact on their lifestyle of large multi-national mining companies and white culture generally.

The Aborigines, who travelled from most of the remote regions of Australia, were protesting at Canberra's proposal to water down the land rights which would have given them the power of veto over mining on their land.

About 28 per cent of the Northern Territory is under the control of less than half the Territory's 30,000 Aborigines; vast tracts of the outback in other states are also in the hands of blacks, or about to be handed over. So the stakes, as far as the mining companies are concerned, are great.

The companies have mounted an extensive publicity campaign to convince the public that land rights, in their present form, have virtually brought mining development to a halt. The Federal Government has reacted by indicating that it will water down the land mining rights act in August.

Two events earlier this year highlighted both the problems Aborigines have in coming to terms with white society, and the effect that white society has on the traditional Aboriginal way of life. In February a group of Aborigines from the north-west of South Australia decided to allow petrol-sniffing children from the local community to be isolated on a remote island in Spencer Gulf, off the South Australian coast, in an attempt to cure them of their habit.

A month later, a senate inquiry was told that more than 2,000 adolescent Aborigines in central Australia were suffering irreversible brain damage as a result of petrol-and glue-sniffing.



City life: Some areas now have Aboriginal self-help groups

But petrol-sniffing is not the most serious social ill afflicting the Aborigines. Alcohol abuse is by far the worst.

Aborigines seem unable to control their drinking and the sight of drunk blacks in the inner suburbs of Sydney and Melbourne, or outside some of the outback towns like Alice Springs, is one of the more unpleasant aspects of white Australia's handling of its black minority. It is alcohol that leads Aborigines into trouble with the police and then leads to the disproportionate number of blacks in jail.

The impact of the white population on the traditional Aboriginal lifestyle is tragically illustrated by Groote Eylandt (Dutch for Big Island) which lies on the western side of the Gulf of Carpentaria, about 30 miles off the east coast of Arnhem Land.

Apart from the occasional brush with the law, the Aborigines led a quiet life until 1966 when the Groote Eylandt Mining Company (Gemco) started mining manganese on the island. This dramatically accelerated the breakdown of traditional life with the intro-

duction of a mining town populated almost exclusively by whites, a permanent police force and a court house. Alcohol appeared for the first time.

A recent survey by the Australian Institute of Criminology has found that Groote Eylandt Aborigines have the highest rate of imprisonment in Australia.

Most crimes involved alcohol, and burglary, larceny and trespassing were the most common. These crimes, combined with illegal use of a motor vehicle, accounted for about 85 per cent of arrests.

It is cases like Groote Eylandt that lead organizations such as the Institute to question the application of European law to Aborigines. The so-called deter-

rent factor of white law is certainly not working.

An all-Aboriginal task force was set up after the findings of the survey. It recently submitted a report to Mr Clyde Holding, the Minister for Aboriginal Affairs, which called for sweeping reforms to police and court control on the island. It also presented a picture of a clash of European and Aboriginal cultures, with the black culture first being stifled and then crippled.

Although the Aboriginal task force calls for black traditions to be nurtured and reinforced, it says that times have changed and that the community must move forward.

"Young Groote Eylandters tend not to learn bushcraft, traditional painting, singing and dancing", the report says.

It says that the use of traditional Aboriginal law would be an effective means of social control in resolving "certain types of disputes". It advocated a similar programme to one already operating on Elcho Island, called an Aboriginal Community Justice Programme.

While life for many Aborigines means drinking and surviving on welfare, there is an increasing sense of pride among many blacks. This has been shown by the establishment of a number of self-help groups in such areas as Redfern in Sydney and Fitzroy in Melbourne, both of them inner suburbs with large Aboriginal populations.

These groups include legal aid services and health centres and there are plans to set up overnight hostels.

One of the most encouraging developments has been the establishment of Worawa College, outside Melbourne, which is Victoria's only Aboriginal school. It has about 30 students and teaches such subjects as Aboriginal law, language, art, dance and history, as well as the usual academic subjects.

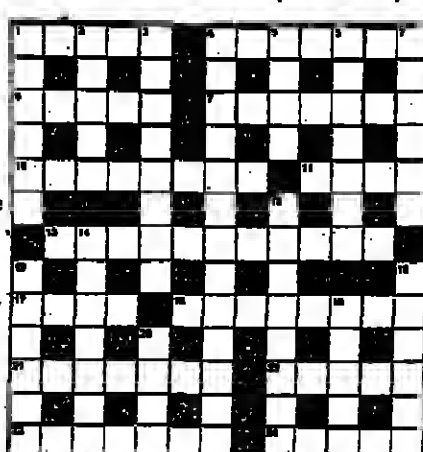
Developments like Worawa may signal the beginning of a new awareness among Aborigines of their cultural heritage. However, in some parts of the country they will have an uphill struggle against ignorance and prejudice.

Tony Dubondin

CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 660)

- ACROSS
- 1 God of love (5)
 - 4 Nightwear (7)
 - 8 Kingdom (5)
 - 9 Violent attack (7)
 - 10 Fender upon (5)
 - 11 Make lazy (4)
 - 13 Hindu chant (4,7)
 - 17 Counter tenor (4)
 - 18 Violent disturbance (8)
 - 21 Exhausted (3,4)
 - 22 Counterfeit (5)
 - 23 Loyal (7)
 - 24 Each one (5)

- DOWN
- 1 Arrow poison (6)
 - 2 Old Test. song (5)
 - 3 Tyrannize (8)
 - 4 Lime, rum, soda drink (8,5)
 - 5 Joke (4)
 - 6 Over-emotional (7)
 - 7 Surgeon's stitch (6)
 - 12 Congregate (8)



- 14 Aerial (7)
- 15 Tusked sea mammal (19)
- 16 Stylish (6)
- 19 Imprecise (5)
- 20 Foolish person (4)

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THE TIMES DIARY

London galling

As BBC External Services prepare a new campaign for extra funds, three members of the Czechoslovak section suggest that Bush House is not quite the bastion of fair play we are led to believe. The three - Ego Lansky, Andrej Sarkany and Jan Kovara - have just quit, claiming it is impossible to work under the BBC's "totalitarian regime." The resignations follow the curious affair of another member of the Czech section, Ivan Stipala, who made the mistake of writing to his MP, Rhodes Boyson, complaining about the service's alleged reluctance to offend the Czech regime. When Boyson made inquiries, the BBC began disciplinary action, now dropped, against Stipala. Lansky, like the others, is keeping quiet about the precise reasons for his resignation, but samizdat copies of his letters of complaint say that "in some senses it was more totalitarian working for the BBC than in Czechoslovakia." Meanwhile another ex-Bush House employee, who wants to remain anonymous, tells me he plans to go before the Commons Employment Committee to complain about the treatment meted out to him. The BBC refused to discuss individual cases, adding: "We are interested in oews, not propaganda."

Hot chair

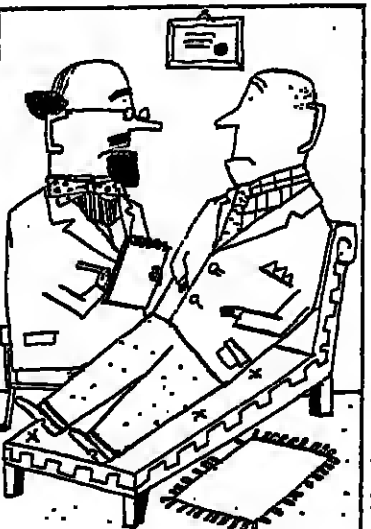
There will be embarrassment in some church circles over the choice by Leeds University of its new Professor of Theology. It is, I hear, Adrian Hastings, who caused a stir in 1979 when he married but refused to step down from the active Roman Catholic priesthood. Since then, when he was seen climbing out of a window to escape inquisitive journalists, he has been keeping a low profile, lecturing in Zimbabwe. His appointment may come as a surprise to Archbishop Mario Conti of Aberdeen, who, as his local bishop, wrote to him at the time that his irregular marriage would "rob you of your credibility as a priest-theologian."

Which advert interrupted David Frost's discussion on TV-am yesterday of the Belgian soccer riot? The one for Bird's Eye grille which has a football crowd chanting merrily: "You've had your chips." Another own goal.

All in favour

The bad news is that I recently referred to Lord Mackay as the present Lord Advocate of Scotland. He is now a judge of the Court of Session and High Court of Justiciary. The good news, in the eyes of the reader stunned by my ignorance, is that "the circumstances of his appointment are perfect diary material." Such appointments are made by the Queen, on the nomination of the Prime Minister, after consultation with the Secretary for Scotland (George Younger), and the Lord Advocate. Surprise, surprise. Lord Mackay was duly given his place on the bench.

BARRY FANTONI



Canine bleu

Explorer Benedict Allen would be advised to disappear back into the jungle when *Mad White Giant*, a diary of his Amazon expedition, is published later this month. To survive the trek Allen was forced to eat his own dog and when he first owned up to the deed, the fury of British animal lovers was unleashed. "The RSPCA came round to investigate. Hate mail arrived addressed simply The Man Who Ate His Dog, Hampshire," he says. Things are still so bad that when Allen visited the Amazon exhibition at London's Museum of Mankind, officials told him a stuffed dog on display was not for consumption.

Ferri farewell

More news to wipe the sheen from the ever-less twinkling toes of the Royal Ballet: its brightest young hope, Alessandra Ferri, is leaving to join the American Ballet Theatre in New York in August. Her departure has been feared since her mentor, Royal Ballet choreographer Sir Kenneth MacMillan, became the Ballet Theatre's artistic associate last year, and comes at a time when critics are rubbishising the Royal's recent performances as "dim", "smug", and "incompetent". Since much criticism is directed at the company's falling academic standards, it will be displaced to learn that, according to Ferri's agent, one reason for her leaving is the better teaching available in America.

PHS

Pay: Lawson's faulty thesis

by Wilfred Beckerman

As all non-economists have long believed - if for totally wrong reasons - we economists do not possess any firm, scientifically-based knowledge of exactly how economies operate. Consequently almost any proposition, however inimical to common sense, can be advanced without fear of being derided on the grounds that it clearly conflicts with scientifically well-established laws. One example of such a proposition is the Chancellor's frequent claim that unemployment is caused by the workers having "priced themselves out of the market". This means, according to Mr Lawson, that unemployment cannot be significantly reduced unless workers accept a cut in their "real" wages (i.e. money wages relative to the cost of living).

The main evidence usually given for this view - to which the Chancellor is not the only subscriber - is that in recent years real wages have risen more than productivity. But the implications of this are highly debatable.

There is no means of knowing exactly when in the past - if ever - the real wage was at an "equilibrium" level (i.e. a level at which the labour market was just in balance. This means that any year chosen as a benchmark for subsequent comparisons must be essentially arbitrary.

It is not an immutable law of economics that real wages must out rise faster than productivity to

ensure that the labour market remains in balance. Changes in technology, in capital per head, or in the composition of output can lead to changes in wages relative to productivity that would be perfectly warranted.

Even if real wages have risen more than was "warranted" relative to productivity over some reasonably relevant period, this does not prove that the workers or the unions have been responsible. It may well be that growth in productivity has slowed as a result of the general deflationary stance adopted by most governments in the last decade (except, during the last few years, in the USA where, however unintentionally, the administration has followed the same old-fashioned fuddy-duddy Keynesian fiscal expansionary policies that helped give us full employment for nearly 30 years after the end of the Second World War).

For mass unemployment suddenly to emerge as a result of real wages beginning to rise relative to productivity faster than before, one of two things must happen (or some combination of both): real wages must rise faster than before or productivity must rise slower than before. The former has not happened. The culprit, therefore, must be the latter - and this is what fits the facts.

Whether or not it is profitable for

a firm to employ more labour depends not only on the real wage but also on its relationship to the price of the goods it sells. The sharp rise in the sterling exchange rate from 1980 to 1982, caused largely by the government's monetarist policies, meant a dramatic loss of competitiveness for British manufacturing, profit margins therefore fell, along with the profitability of employing any given amount of labour. In fact it can easily be shown that the rise in the exchange rate accounted for the whole of the rise in the real wage relative to productivity (in manufacturing) between early 1979 and early 1982, the period of a rapid rise in unemployment.

Even if the real wage is too high in the sense of being above the "equilibrium" level, it does not follow that this excess explains a significant part of the present high level of unemployment. If firms face a lack of demand for their goods then small reductions in the real wage they have to pay will be no help at all as far as their demand for labour is concerned. There is no point in hiring more labour at any wage if you cannot sell the extra output.

If, as seems clearly to be the case, demand in the economy is too low, then if real wages could be reduced it is likely that this would merely

aggravate the demand deficiency and hence raise unemployment instead of lowering it.

Even if it were true that a cut in real wages would help the unemployed find jobs, there is nothing they can do about it. It is not the unemployed who negotiate wages.

(This is also one of the reasons, incidentally, why persistent mass unemployment does not appear to prevent the continued rise in real wages and hence why, after several years of high and rising unemployment, inflation is now rising instead of falling further.)

Even if workers as a whole could cut wages they have no control over real wages; they only negotiate about money wages. What happens to prices is outside their control.

One could continue, bringing in counter-arguments and counter-arguments. Meanwhile, although one cannot prove that the Chancellor is wrong, the prima facie reasons for believing him to be wrong are so strong that simple common sense and common humanity require that he must not be allowed to continue to inflict misery on millions of people and possibly irreversible harm to our manufacturing industry in the interests of old dogmas and mistakes in economic analysis that were demolished by Maynard Keynes 50 years ago.

The author is a fellow of Balliol College, Oxford, and a council member of Charter for Jobs.

David Hart questions the value of a treaty Moscow ignores

Signatures are not security

The Foreign Secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, and his West German counterpart, Hans-Dietrich Genscher, are more reluctant to back President Reagan's Strategic Defence Initiative than Mrs Thatcher and Chancellor Kohl. But a recent Gallup poll shows that, in Britain, Mrs Thatcher has a better idea of the voters' wishes than Sir Geoffrey: 48 per cent thought Britain should join in research, 39 per cent thought not. Although SDI opponents in the foreign offices of the West claim that their opposition is based on many factors - scepticism about technical feasibility, fear of the cost and of being led by the goose by technology - it is largely based on their profound respect for the anti-ballistic missile (ABM) treaty - which was signed in Moscow in 1972 by Nixon and Brezhnev as part of the SALT I agreements.

The American approach to arms control at that time was informed by two principles. First, that the two superpowers could be taken as two broadly similar entities. Secondly, that these two entities would be less likely to attack each other and more likely to reduce their arsenals of nuclear weapons if each kept itself widely vulnerable. But because the US and the Soviet Union are, in fact, controlled and directed by entirely different systems, by people with very different views, under different pressures, their understanding of the purpose and effect of treaties differs widely, as does their readiness to adhere to them.

Fortunately this seems to be well understood by the British electorate. In the same Gallup poll, 59 per cent said they thought the Russians could not generally be trusted to keep to their agreements on nuclear arms as against 25 per cent who thought they could.

The US position at the beginning of the SALT negotiations was that vulnerability could be accepted provided there was some limitation of offensive weapons immediately and further substantial limitation followed within a reasonable time. The Russians were extremely reluctant to accept this principle and tried for more than two years to get agreement on limitation of ABM weapons without any limitation on offensive weapons. It was not until 1971 that they accepted the principle of some limitation on offensive weapons.



1972: Nixon and Brezhnev put their names to what is now a mere scrap of paper.

In a unilateral declaration in the Salt Protocol, the American chief negotiator stated, inter alia: "Both sides recognize that these initial agreements would be steps toward the achievement of more complete limits on strategic arms. If an agreement providing for more strategic offensive arms limitations were not achieved within five years, US supreme interests could be jeopardized. Should that occur, it would constitute a basis for withdrawal from the ABM treaty."

Strategic nuclear arms have not been limited. Quite the reverse. In 1972 the Soviet Union had 1,500 intercontinental ballistic missiles, 500 submarine-launched ballistic missiles and 150 bombers capable of delivering a total of 2,000 nuclear warheads. Today it has 1,398 ICBMs, 982 SLBMs and 423 bombers capable of delivering 8,500 nuclear warheads. The Americans have increased their arsenal as well but by significantly less, both in quantity and quality. Apart from the unsatisfactory increase in offensive weapons, the Russians have decreased their vulnerability by building a proscribed radar installation at Krasnoyarsk.

There are elements in the Foreign Office who believe that the construction of this massive, phased-array radar may not constitute a violation.

For most western officials, including officials at the MoD, there is absolutely no doubt that it demonstrates a blatant disregard for ABM treaty provisions. The only question is whether it was knowingly authorized by political leaders in Moscow or simply constructed on military authority.

Within the last 18 months the Soviet Union has also successfully tested its SA-X 12 missiles in an ABM role. If this ABM capability is taken together with Krasnoyarsk, which can be plugged into the national Soviet air defence system at will, the Russians have the building blocks for a national ABM defence that can rapidly be put together: not just a minor infringement but a violation of the fundamental principles of the treaty. Despite this, President Reagan, referring to SDI weapons, said at Strasbourg on May 8: "When the time for decisions on the possible production and deployment of such systems comes, we must and will discuss and negotiate these issues with the Soviet Union."

The Americans seem to be ready to honour a treaty the Soviet Union has clearly violated. In such honouring they will be giving Moscow an effective veto over American deployment of any defensive weapons that SDI research may evolve.

President Reagan also said at Strasbourg that "aggression feeds on appeasement and weakness itself can be provocative". By continuing to adhere to the ABM treaty he is indulging in a form of weakness that may increasingly be provocative to a Soviet Union where, with a contracting economy and the Marxist millennium receding ever further from view, the military have a ferocious and increasing grip on political power.

Security is the first consideration of sovereign states. Treaties can increase security, and they can decrease it by lulling one party into weakness and self-deception. The ABM treaty is beginning to jeopardize western security. President Reagan should give reasonable notice to Moscow that the US will withdraw from the ABM treaty unless Krasnoyarsk is dismantled and the SA-X 12 verifiably destroyed.

Since, by conforming with either of these demands, the Soviet Union will be tacitly admitting that it is in fundamental breach, it is unlikely to co-operate. If it remains unwilling to adhere to its terms the treaty is without positive value. Indeed it undermines western security. Under these circumstances President Reagan should withdraw from the treaty.

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Feuding and farce in Beirut on the lake

Chicago Mayor Daley, the omnipotent boss of Chicago, used to boast that almost alone of American cities, his worked. Whatever the reputation for scandal and thuggery, cronyism and corruption, the vibrant metropolis on Lake Michigan still functioned smoothly and efficiently, thanks to the formidable Democratic Party machine.

No longer. Over the past decade the machine has fallen to pieces and Chicago has stood still. The fissiparous party has split into warring factions, sniping at each other in council chambers and committee meetings in a political struggle to the death. Ethnic boundaries have hardened, racial tensions risen. The new mayor and his aides daily had vituperation at each other. No wonder they call it Beirut on the lake.

interests and bankrupt the city by irresponsible big spending.

The feuding started almost 20 years ago. Washington had won a tough fight against two white opponents for the Democratic nomination - former Mayor Jane Byrne and Richard Daley, son of the old mayor - and narrowly beat his Republican opponent in the election itself. But it was a Pyrrhic victory, for he had reckoned without Edward ("Fast Eddie") Vrdolyak, the influential chairman of the Cook County Democratic Party, who articulated the fears of the mayor's opponents within his party by lining up 29 aldermen to vote against him, leaving him with an impotent minority in the city council.

Everyday government still continues: the rubbish is collected, the police are paid, the schools are open. But there are no long-term plans, no policies to arrest the steady decline of this former industrial giant, no vision to inspire the new development now regenerating other old cities wracked by urban blight. Instead there has been government by rhetoric and scandal. A month after his election, Washington called Vrdolyak a "scoundrel, greedy individual" who was "fanning the flames of racism." Vrdolyak replied by questioning the bachelor mayor's "gender", to which Washington offered to "sock" him in the mouth. Several aldermen started wearing bullet-proof waistcoats. As the months went on, eight top city officials were indicted for corruption; it was revealed that one of the mayor's appointees had hired a convicted armed robber as his assistant, and a chief adviser to the mayor was found to have a record for procuring and to owe the city back taxes on a brothel.

But many began to tire of the



Washington: reformer with his hands tied

tires, pointing in alarm to the dangerous result of the attempt to block Washington's initiatives: deep frustration among his black supporters and consequent worsening race relations in a city still more ethnically divided than almost any other.

The mayor's opponents are determined to unseat him in 1987, and will not therefore give up the fight. They intend to show he is incompetent, divisive and fiscally irresponsible. In a strange way both Washington and Vrdolyak need each other as demon images. The mayor, who is not a good administrator, can explain his failure to deal with huge problems such as the loss of jobs and poor schools by the constant opposition to his plans. Vrdolyak, long an eminence grise, has acquired unprecedented publicity and support from ethnic communities that see discrimination against them by the black mayor.

Sometimes the feud erupts into farce - as recently when a black

sewage worker, at a private meeting with the mayor, tried to goad him into disparaging remarks about fellow politicians and secretly taped the mayor's forthright replies. The transcript was all over the *Chicago Tribune* the next day, but the damage rebounded when the rival *Sun-Times* revealed that the sewage worker - now facing trial - had been set up by Washington's enemies.

Whether the mayor, a patient man, can accomplish anything in such an atmosphere remains to be seen. The damage is already apparent: huge projects such as the rebuilding of Chicago airport, the world's busiest, have been halted in midstream because the anti-Washington faction refused to vote the money. Plans for urban renewal have been similarly stalled.

The mayor is confident that the power of the old guard has been broken. The white liberals, who will swing the vote, give him credit for trying to open up the city government to the scrutiny of public view. Real estate deals are no longer made to the mayor's office, and painful cuts were made, to the anger of many black voters, when the budget was faced with a shortfall. An obvious question is why the Republicans have been unable to take advantage of the feuding to seize control of this Democratic stronghold. The simple answer is that they are too disorganised and have been out of power too long. But if things continue as they are it may not be long before a smart Republican candidate, not associated with the present deadlock, sees a way of breaking the Democrats' grip on a city that even fellow Democrats from other states admit may have lasted too long.

Michael Binyon

Rates discredit to both sides

The press has become bored with the great rate-capping battle. As, one by one, the rebel councils buckle under, it attracts less and less coverage. This is true not only of the establishment "meekah". A visit to my local left-wing bookshop (Compendium, opposite trendy Camdeo Lock) revealed that the *New Statesman*, *Marxism Today* and *Tribune* have likewise lost interest. Even the banner headline in *Ted Knight's Labour Herald*, "We will not yield", turns out to refer to the PLO and not to the Labour group on Lambeth council.

Islington, shrouded in the tatters of its Red Flag, fell into line on Friday night. Now only four of the rebels are left. Lambeth and Camden meet on Wednesday, and the odds - though, as always, anything could happen - must be on their finally making a rate. Greenwich has somehow persuaded itself that the legal action it is taking against the Environment Secretary (due to be heard in the middle of June) entitles it to stall a little longer. Liverpool, too, even rate-capped, carries on the revolution in the north-west.

The government will presumably be well satisfied if all the rates are set before it announces the new rate-capping limits for 1986/7 at the end of July, but it will be a close-run thing. Such is the present bitter and debilitating state of relations between central and local government - the next war starting before the last is properly over.

The media may have lost interest, but crucial issues are being decided by the course of this miserable story. Who has got anything out of it all? The government, short of successes at the moment, will be able to claim to have won. But victory over is less popular than it might have been a year ago: instead of praise, the electorate is more likely to blame it for having picked a fight in the first place. In London, Conservative Party popularity is even shakier than in the rest of the country.

The government will hope the mood will change once householders' rate bills start coming in. That may not happen. For a start, the bills will not be that much lower: indeed in those areas where rate-making has been deferred they are likely to be higher initially to make up for the lost months. Paradoxically it is also possible - as many Conservative councillors are angrily pointing out - that some rates might have been set lower but for the imposition of rate-capping. The year before an election is traditionally a year in which all sorts of surpluses and special factors are discovered to make the rate burden lighter.

In fact, some Conservative councillors feel they have been forced into the position of voting for budgets they regard as unnecessarily high. In a number of councils the only way a legal rate has been got through at all is through Conservative voters voting with Labour moderates and the Alliance for the legal maximum legal advice, threats from the district auditor and (two doubts) pressure from central government have forced them into this position against their better judgment.

Thus has the Rates Act brought low not only the bizarre (and surely temporary) phenomenon of municipal socialism but also the important (and centuries' old) tradition of independent local democracy. The damage is not only to the independent judgment of councillors. There is also damage, not yet as publicly obvious but just as serious,

to the independent advice of local government officers. There is every incentive now for local finance officers to present figures differentially according to the political context and time of year. A rate-capped budget which would, if implemented, spell out slashing cuts and devastation when it is described in November or December, suddenly, once it has been passed in March or April, spells "protection of jobs and services" instead. Local government finance these days is all done by mirrors.

But if the government has lost a lot - both short and long term - over rate-capping, the Labour Party has lost massively, and in this sense Fleet Street's recent silence has been kind to it. The press could have made much more of the widespread intimidation, the disrupted council meetings, the splits and resignations and public vilification. In some boroughs "de-selection" of the "scabs" will almost certainly dominate the run-up to the 1986 borough elections.

In fact the Labour Party has grossly mismanaged the whole issue of rate-capping. With a strong constitutional argument and, during the anti-capping campaign, access to millions of pounds of ratepayers' money for political advertising, how could it have failed so abysmally? There are, I think, two main reasons. First, it was fatally hung up from the beginning on the issue of law-breaking, many of its members (from John Cunningham on the right to Margaret Hodge on the left) minding and fudging about whether or not to comply with "Tory laws". Equivocation about the law brings about the worst of both worlds: the revolutionary minority is not fired, and the law-abiding majority is left deeply uneasy.

Secondly, many of the rate-capped authorities have over-stated their case. In almost all cases, the use of reserves will see them through this year without cuts. But having cried wolf this year, will they raise anything but a cynical shrug from the electorate next year, when the threat may very well be more serious? Their credibility is destroyed.

It may well be that individual political careers are destroyed as well. Rumour reports that the district auditor is sharpening his knife for use against not only those councils which fail to make a rate within the next few days but also those councillors who have colluded in rate-making being delayed over the last six weeks, even though they have eventually agreed to one being set. Money has had to be borrowed to replace rate income and the interest on this money can almost certainly be regarded as unreasonable expenditure, incurred by "wilful misconduct". This will be the worst of both worlds with a vengeance: to be surcharged and bankrupted without even having the glory of out-facing the government; to be disqualified from office and repudiated by the party.

What all this implies is that within both Labour and Conservative parties, internal reappraisals and a rewriting and rewriting of recent history are likely to abound all over the place. Meanwhile, urban problems will intensify and grow to formidable size, like a pestilence haunting impartially the encampments of opposing armies.

The author is SDP member of the GLC/ILEA for St Pancras North.

moreover... Miles Kingston

More Titians have landed

I should have known better. In a foolish moment, I invited readers in April to write limericks about famous painters, imagining that a few souls might accept the challenge. So many people wrote in that my postman had muscle strain and I was forced to take a fortnight's holiday to get through them. I'm afraid I shall have to thank you all in print, rather than individually.

There is, it seems, only one famous pre-existing limerick about a painter and that is a moderately rude one about Titian ravishing his model, which was sent in by 20 of you; only a few claimed to have written it themselves. The most popular painters were, naturally, those that rhymed best, such as Renoir, Watteau, Turner, John, etc. - not that this deterred people from having a bash at El Greco, Rousseau, Braff, Brueghel and other tougher ones.

Several people noticed that some painters rhyme with each other, such as Elty and Giacometti, Giotto and Watteau, Holman Hunt and Anthony Blunt, though inspiration tended to run out there. It seems to be fiendishly difficult to sustain a limerick to the end; it tends either to start well or finish well, but not both. And some were so ingenious that they tended to be self-defeating, such as Derek Cummings:

A Quaker, when asked if Lord Asquith Painted better than Diego Velasquez, Said: "I don't actually recall That he painted at all. What a foolish question thou asketh."

Some limericks were about totally obscure painters...

There once was a painter called Jack Who for two years lay on his back And painted the ceiling Of a loo in Darjeeling With egg yolk and honey and tack. (Yvonne Green)

And Mrs Mavis Loveday of Crockstock wrote about her local art class...

For the painters of rural East Leake It's not world fame that they seek: But to feel the enamel! Of their work on the wall In the library for one honoured week.

Enthralled? Well, never mind. Barry Blain sent me some wonderfully ugly postcards of Hayes and commented:

Quite the finest of art now on sale Are the cards that are sent through the mail Postmarked Hounslow or Hayes They are quite beyond praise And with that I will finish my tale.

I was somewhat puzzled by the faulty rhyming of the following, from Dinah Kennedy:

A curious style, Jackson Pollock's Flinging paint all about him he frolicks.

The critics don't know What to make of this show: Some say "art" and others say "rubbish".

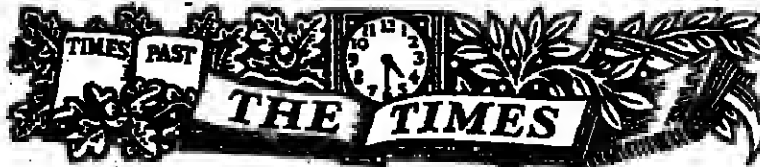
There was a very brave effort from R. J. McClean of Romford, in Sweden:

Det var en ung flicka från Dresden Som gick och låste för prästen. Och så gick hon till skrift. Och sen blev hon gift. Och sen kan ni tänka er resten.

Which he translates as "There was a young lady from Dresden who went to the priest for confirmation lessons. And then she went to confession, and then she got married, and then... you can imagine the rest." Unfortunately, I can't, as I don't quite follow it, and besides it is not about a painter, but as I say, it is very brave. Still, by the time I got the final selection, I was minded to agree heartily with John Lawson:

Gainsborough's beautiful "Boy in Blue" Is fabulous, this is quite true. But finding a rhyme Is a complete waste of time. So "limericks", Kingston, to you.

Quite so. All the winners tomorrow.



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FOUNDATIONS FOR STABILITY

The intellectuals are bored. They like to see politics in terms of crisis. Crisis means a turning point and there is a fashionable notion now that we have come to some kind of turning point in our affairs where the Government's basic economic policies have been found wanting. This convenient notion will obviously be repeated as often as it can be in the hope that it effects some part of the collective consciousness so that the partial truth remains unanswered.

The immediate pretext is because unemployment will not come down and because, on the basis of polling and political need to expose sources of dissatisfaction, the statistic that 13 people out of every hundred in the working population cannot find a regular job is selected as the one single determinant of whether or not the British economy is functioning well. (The article by Professor Beckerman on the opposite page epitomizes this approach.)

No economy is efficient which only provides work for 87 people out of 100 and the variety of West European unemployment figures - some greater, some smaller than the British achievement - attests to their structural inefficiencies which prevent full or nearly full employment being achieved. But we all know of these structural deficiencies and how long it takes to change them. The fashionable impatience with this process ignores the fact that on most of the other conventional statistics about the British economy it is working better now than it has done for 15 or 20 years.

As the CBI said yesterday, order books are higher than ever. The growth product is producing more than at any time in British history. Since the last election 613,000 new jobs have been created, mostly in the service sector (500,000); self-employed 350,000 and Britain employs more people in work proportionately than all the major countries, being well above the European average (65 per cent to 59 per cent in the OECD). These figures tell a good story. The bad story is that outside the sector of small businesses the rigidities in the structure of pay and work practices of large companies inhibit the growth of employment. Manufacturing has increased its productivity and shed its labour. The formal part of the employment market is too concentrated in the public sector which is most subject to trade union monopoly power which in turn leads to higher wages than the rate of inflation, no measure-

able productivity and so further unemployment.

The growth and freedom of small businesses, which employ a quarter of the workforce and contribute one-fifth to the gross product is obviously the priority area compared to those large businesses whose profits may now be higher than at any time for the last 21 years but whose expansion clearly is not going to provide most of the new jobs in the 1990s. Those jobs are going to come from small businesses, provided they can be freed of the kind of restriction imposed for instance by wage councils whose existence, it is calculated in a study by Birmingham University published in *Economic Affairs*, may have cost 230,000 teenage jobs since 1979 by artificial agreements which impose too high an entry wage and thus keep unskilled teenagers out of work.

In this respect the take-up figures for the Government funded YTS are encouraging, since a recent analysis shows that 62 per cent of YTS joiners stay in full-time work after their course. That will create a better expectation for teenagers to take advantage of the Government undertaking that all school leavers will be found a place in YTS.

Expectations go to the heart of it. The most important ingredient in this economic success story, which exists whatever reputations are made to the contrary, is the reduction of inflation and the restoration therefore of some kind of stability to the environment in which millions of individuals take millions of separate decisions to make up what people describe as "the economy". Inflation has to come down, but they also have to believe and expect it to stay down. Inflation exists to the heart of an economy because it represents the difference between knowing something and knowing nothing, between a semblance of stability and being at the mercy of an arbitrary and total state of unpredictability. So it is when inflation becomes introduced as an economic device to alleviate a particular economic phenomenon - in this case the perceived level of unemployment - that we have to sit up and take notice that something profound and political is being said about our whole system.

Inflation, given that it is an act of government, touches every citizen in the land. It is also an act of deceit and weakness at the very heart of government - the management of the currency on which

confidence, stability and social cohesion depend. Once it is accepted as negotiable in response to the demands of any particular pressure group, or to any political faction singling out such a group, the general expectation of stability is undermined throughout society. People stop making decisions of any kind, small businesses stop expanding, the cement starts to loosen in the brickwork. All that was evident in the recent inflation.

The political situation which confronts us shows a basic divide between the inflationists and the non-inflationists in which everybody to the left of Mr Pym (Mr Walker?) appears to be saying "let's have just a little bit of inflation to help nudge the unemployment figures down". That is fundamentally a very serious difference of opinion because once you start selecting excuses for inflationary policies you destroy the one constant factor in the management of the economy and you put it up for political grabs.

There is no serious evidence that the British people want to return to that kind of instability, but the opposition parties naturally want the public to think that that time and that philosophy of stable government is now over. So the Alliance indulges in coalition speculation of a very abstract kind and Mr Kinnoch, ironically reaping the benefit of his party now becoming respectable because Mrs Thatcher has destroyed the challenge from the extreme Left of Messrs Scargill and Livingstone which he could not have surmounted on his own, pushes hard on the unemployment valve and appears to have no desire to reassure citizens that his policies would not be inflationary.

There is thus no crisis in the economy, simply a decision to talk it down to encourage a sense of change. There is no crisis of confidence in the country, such as inflation produces. Indeed the very broad-based and constructive responses to the fireball of football violence which we have witnessed, and which have illuminated more successfully than anything hitherto that there we have social violence which must be tackled over the long term outside as well as inside the football grounds, contrasts favourably with the kind of concern this violence would have attracted if it had been accompanied by the serious inflation of the 1970s when the very foundations of society were thought to be at stake.

CHINA AS TRADING PARTNER

The Prime Minister of China, Mr Zhao Ziyang, comes to Britain as a welcome guest. The timing of the visit is felicitous. It was only last week that Britain and China ratified their agreement on the future of Hong Kong, and so removed an irritant which has bedevilled relations between them for years. For the moment, at least, there is an opportunity to capitalize on the good will generated by the agreement and concentrate on other things.

In recent weeks both countries have made known their desire for an increase in trade, and much of Mr Zhao's time in Britain will be spent visiting factories and research centres. A number of British firms are already benefiting from projects in China, and a sign of the further potential was the announcement at the weekend that British Aerospace was to supply China with ten airliners. Britain has only one per cent of China's total foreign trade.

With its special expertise in mining, off-shore oil prospecting and electronics, Britain is well placed to help China exploit its own assets. Now that China is turning away from the giant collective farms of the past, Britain has much to offer to the experience of its efficient agricultural sector. And there is the English language. The enthusiasm with which the

Chinese, especially the younger generation, have set about learning English as a key to the non-Chinese world offers Britain a unique opportunity and its importance should not be underestimated. Teaching English generates both revenue and good will.

There are, nevertheless, risks for Britain in dealing with China, not the least of which proceed from our own attitude. In common with many Western countries, Britain has a tendency to oscillate between lavish praise and vehement condemnation of China. Only thirty years ago, China was Red China, the communist scourge. Only twenty years ago, in the throes of the Cultural Revolution it was regarded as showing the "true face" of alien, xenophobic China. Now, with its policy-makers setting economic modernization as their priority, and looking for assistance to the West, China is regarded as having seen the error of its dogmatic communist ways and embarked on the road of enlightenment and progress.

This all-or-nothing approach holds dangers. China is far from being a democracy as the world is understood in the West. Mr Zhao has not come to be prime minister by an electoral process recognizable here. It was not he, or China's equivalent of Parliament, that had the last word on

either the modernization programme or the Hong Kong agreement, but Deng Xiaoping, the veteran Chinese leader whose constitutional position is, to say the least, unconventional. Deng Xiaoping is now eighty, and there is no assurance that the policies he formulated and pursued so energetically will be continued after he is gone. Already there are signs that the modernization programme has influential opponents. There are hints too that it is producing social tensions which could, if not checked, put at risk China's relatively recent stability.

There is room for caution, too, even on such an apparently clear-cut matter as trade. In the past ten years, China has twice held out the promise of large commercial deals, only to disappoint its Western partners by scaling down its requirements on the grounds that the projects were too costly or inappropriate to China's stage of development. Mr Zhao Ziyang has demonstrated, both in his previous post as a provincial governor and now as Prime Minister, that he has a realistic view of what is feasible in China. He has also shown sound financial sense. Precisely because of this he is likely to be more careful and more discriminating in what he buys and to drive harder bargains than his predecessors.

studies by eminent professors of dentistry, sucrose has been shown to be less cariogenic than a number of other foods. The research has also shown that a sugar solution clears from the teeth more rapidly than many other foods, for example, bananas, raisins and even potato chips.

It is not true to say that "given the circumstantial nature of almost all the evidence relating to diet and health, the assumption must still be that sucrose is harmful". This extraordinary statement can be confined with the words of the WHO (World Health Organization) senior sociologist, Dr Vetterli, who recently stated:

few organic compounds which play an important role in human nutrition. Available in vast quantities of high purity and of relatively low cost, it is the standard naturally occurring sweetener, joining other nutrients, usually carbohydrates in nature, that comprise a group of palatable foodstuffs known to be relatively efficient sources of energy, simple in composition and rapidly metabolisable for utilization and storage. It is a compound metabolologically safe and nutritionally acceptable. Its direct intake in normal amounts should be recommended to all healthy populations.

Yours faithfully,
GRAHAM C. SOMERVILLE,
Deputy Director-General,
The Sugar Bureau,
120 Rodney House,
Dolphin Square, SW1.
May 24.

Research on sugar

From the Deputy Director-General of The Sugar Bureau
Sir, Issue must be taken with John Young's article "A sweet story of refinement" (May 23). It may be true that sugar is the food scare story of the decade, and certainly as a product it has suffered more than its fair share of nutritional fiction and medical misinformation. It is unfortunate that the provisional figure for UK sugar consumption is misquoted as 13.13oz per person per week in 1984 when the Ministry of Agriculture's actual figure is 9.15oz.

New research findings in both USA and UK have shown marked differences in the tooth-decay-causing potential of various foods. In these

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Black sections in a modified form

From the President of the Overseas Indian Association in Britain

Sir, There is little doubt that far too few black members of the Labour Party play a significant part in its public representatives or in its leadership. The question is whether establishing black sections with voting rights will increase this representation. Any attempt to misuse the issue as a constitutional battering ram against the Labour Party itself are to be roundly condemned.

Members of the black community, inside and outside the Labour Party, disagree amongst themselves on the issue. There are, on the one hand, genuine fears that far from drawing black members into the life of the party, black sections will herd them into a ghetto.

To many black members the whole idea of black sections appears as a very poor substitute for building the relationship between our community organisations and drawing the party into meaningful debate with the real grass roots of the ethnic communities.

They fear that black sections will prove a form of tokenism, offering opportunities to a minority of black members, particularly those bent on career enhancement. The evidence points to the fact that special sections are not effective.

There is also the difficult question of the differences between various ethnic minorities. How does one establish internal minority rights within the black community as a whole? In certain areas (for example, the Irish) people have been lumped in a catch-all category, thus worsening the relationship between the party and the black community.

Black sections have become an oversimplified way of tackling the whole question of representation of black people within the party and the Labour Party as a whole must not fall into the trap of believing that opposing them is in some way failing to back up the needs of the black community.

Has anyone seriously tried to seek out the views of the black community, inside and outside the party?

Perhaps, as a concession to calm down the antagonisms that sectarian and others have unfortunately already set in motion, black sections could be formed as voluntary groupings without voting powers. Arising from practical, collective experience, the position could then be reconsidered in conjunction with that of all other working class groups.

Yours faithfully,
S.MANI, President,
Overseas Indian Association in Britain,
38 Forestholme Close, SE23.

Tamil refugees

From the General Secretary of the Joint Council for the Welfare of Immigrants

Sir, The announcement, during a parliamentary recess, of visa restrictions to prevent the entry to Britain of Sri Lankan Tamils who are genuinely in fear of persecution is a callous and unprecedented move against Commonwealth citizens who were, until two years ago, British subjects.

The British Government's panic move has indeed added to their danger. Visa restrictions were enforced only 10 hours after the Home Secretary's announcement: thus hundreds of Tamils are now stranded in Colombo, having bought air tickets which have now become worthless. They are sitting target for the persecution they fear, precisely because they are seeking, and failing, to leave the country. They therefore face harassment and imprisonment in Colombo or a hazardous return journey to the north of the island.

It is not the first time that Britain has imposed a visa requirement in order to prevent the arrival of refugees. Iranians were similarly restricted in 1979; but they at least were given a week's warning of the change. Tamils received no such warning: the need to prevent their arrival here was felt to be so urgent that it overrode any humanitarian considerations.

Fear of immigration from the Indian sub-continent has therefore eroded Britain's tradition of hospitality to refugees, just as it has eroded Britain's human rights record at the European Court of Human Rights.

Yours faithfully,
FIONA MACTAGGART,
General Secretary,
Joint Council for the Welfare of Immigrants,
115 Old Street, EC1.

A Rolls in Russia

From Mr John Fisher Evans
Sir, Anachronistic as may have been the Rolls-Royce in Russia (report, May 20), so must have been the early Rover bicycle, equally distinguishable in its own genre, whose precedent presence in Lhasa, leaving unattended against a wall, astonished Sir Francis Younghusband's exalted Tibet expedition on its entry into the Forbidden City in 1904.

Yours truly
JOHN FISHER EVANS,
6 Windsor House,
Castle Court,
Westgate Street,
Cardiff.
May 29.

Dangers of absolutism on embryos Bill

From the Archbishop of York

Sir, Lady Warnock (feature, May 30) is right to warn members of Parliament about the dangers of moral absolutism, and I hope that those who are opposed to Mr Powell's Bill will succeed in defeating it.

I acknowledge that many sincere Christians support the Bill, some of them, I suspect, under the mistaken impression that absolutism is a mark of Christian integrity.

It is easy to suppose that because there are real and important differences between right and wrong, good and evil, human and non-human, persons and things etc, then it ought always to be possible to draw sharp dividing lines between them.

But in practice most contentious ethical issues arise in the murky area where principles conflict, facts are ambiguous and differences are largely a question of degree.

This is particularly true in relation to biological problems. Life is a continuum. There is no way of deciding on biological evidence alone whether a newly fertilized human ovum is or is not a human person. Nor are there any valid grounds on which Christians can claim that theology resolves the question.

Thus distinctions in this field, when drawn for ethical or legal purposes, cannot escape an element of arbitrariness. To acknowledge this is not to plunge into mere ethical confusion, nor need it entail abandoning the attempt to legislate.

It can encourage humble acceptance of our human ignorance and limitations, coupled with a courageous willingness to go on using responsibly the powers God has actually given us. It points to a style of legislation which allows some give and take.

It is in this respect that I believe Mr Powell's Bill, for all its Christian inspiration, fails to represent a

balanced Christian viewpoint on these matters.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN EBOR,
Bishopthorpe, York.

From Mrs Elizabeth J. Peacock MP for Bailey and Spen (Conservative)

Sir, As an admirer of much of the work of Lady Warnock and the Committee of Inquiry into Human Fertilisation and Embryology which she chaired, I read with interest her contribution in yesterday's edition.

In general, I understand her attitude to Enoch Powell's Unborn Children (Protection) Bill, and I agree she should warn of its implications and restrictions: this she has done.

However, as a supporter of Enoch Powell's Bill, I take considerable exception to being branded an extremist. Nothing is further from the truth, as was clearly demonstrated by the number of petitions presented to the House of Commons, and by the large majority supporting Mr Powell's Bill when it was debated in the House in February. We are reflecting the will and feelings of the people we represent.

Lady Warnock has served the country well on this issue, but she is now standing too near the problem and cannot recognise that the argument has moved away from the academic environs of Cambridge to the real world. This is adequately demonstrated by her suggestion that there is a terrifying tide of moral fundamentalism sweeping across from America.

To assert that supporters of Enoch Powell's Bill are dogmatic, intolerant and fanatical is patently ridiculous and offensive to the great number of people who do not want to see embryos used for experimentation, but who do wish to allow in-vitro fertilisation to proceed to aid previously infertile women to have families.

Yours truly,
ELIZABETH J. PEACOCK,
House of Commons.
May 31.

Behind football violence

From Professor Ralf Dahrendorf, Bonn KBE

Sir, As a soccer fan (dare one still use the word?) I am deeply saddened by the events of Brussels, though, as a fan of English soccer, I am not entirely surprised. One day, Tootsie on the terraces was bound to happen. Your leading article (May 31) points to some of the reasons, but understates one which is worth emphasizing.

In some places soccer has turned from a working-class game into an under-class game. Elsewhere (p5) you quote Mr David Robins as saying about hooliganism that "it is part of what it is like to grow up working class in England".

Perhaps it is even more part of what it is like to grow up not working in England.

The under-class is that group which combines desolate living conditions and the lack of traditional bonds even of class with low skills and hopeless employment prospects. The result is cynicism towards the official values of a society based on work and order.

The under-class is not a revolutionary force, but one which will make its presence felt by crime, riots, and also by forming a volatile reserve army of militancy on either extreme of the political spectrum. It is an indictment of our prosperous societies, especially since a large number of those in the under-class are young.

The phenomenon exists everywhere, but more so in this country (and in the United States) than on the Continent, if only because of the unusual plight of Britain's (and America's) inner cities.

Far be it from me to blame "society" for the actions of individuals! It is entirely right and proper that ways should be sought immediately to make the recurrence of either Tottenham or Brussels less likely. But none of these immediate measures are going to have lasting success unless, at the very least, ways are found soon to make sure that every young person in the country has had some meaningful

experience of training and activity by the time they reach their twenties.

Surely there cannot be greater social priorities than effective vocational training, a better system of apprenticeships, more opportunities for community service.

If we do not succeed in including young citizens fully in our societies one must fear that there will be a frightening vacillation between situational violence and mindless law-and-order policies: a double threat which is as likely all over the free world as it is unattractive to the fan of liberty.

Yours sincerely,
RALF DAHRENDORF,
Secretary, D7750 Konstanz,
Postfach 5560, West Germany.
June 1.

Future of universities

From Mrs Jane Simpson

Sir, For the last two years my son has been one of only two teachers of computing in the schools of his local authority with a degree in the subject. He has been offered a scale 2 post at £7,000 a year, giving him "take-home" pay of less than £400 a month. He has refused this and accepted instead one of the two posts he has been offered in industry at £9,000 a year.

The prospects are such that within a few years he expects to be earning a salary considerably in excess of mine as a lecturer 2 in further education with an upper-second degree and thirty years' experience.

May we presume that Sir Keith Joseph regards this as a proper working of market forces?

Yours faithfully,
JANE SIMPSON,
57 Arundel Drive,
Carlton-in-Lindrick,
Workson, Nottinghamshire.

London's airports

From Sir Colin Buchanan

Sir, The reason why the county councils of Buckinghamshire, Berkshire, Hampshire etc (your issue of May 29) are all in favour of Stansted as London's third airport is not to do with any noble thoughts about air travel and airports. The reason is that all these authorities are terrified that if Stansted is not proceeded with then the detested project will land somewhere else to the disadvantage of one or more of their number, perhaps by further expansion of Heathrow or Gatwick, or even by the revival of a green field site (such as Cuxington) previously considered and rejected.

This makes a great deal of sense in relation to the distribution of the population, whereas Stansted makes no sense at all in this respect. The only local sense of Stansted lies in the fact that the south-east corner of England is collaring the wealth of the nation - a heartbreaking prospect for the northern regions.

THE TIMES ON THIS DAY

JUNE 3 1983

Queen Elizabeth II was crowned in Westminster Abbey on June 2.

One royal emblem alone remained on the altar, and the Archbishop prayed over it, blessing a material object for the first time since the revision of the Coronation Office by Archbishop Sancroft in 1688:

O God, the Crown of the faithful; Bless we beseech thee this Crown, and so sanctify thy servant Elizabeth upon whose head this day thou dost place it for a sign of royal majesty, that she may be filled by this abundant grace with all princely virtues through the King Eternal Jesus Christ our Lord.

The Dean carried the Crown on its velvet cushion down from the altar, while the Archbishop and the array of bishops assistant together moved down and formed a line before St Edward's Chair. The gold of the first estate confronted the crimson and miniver of the second. Between the ranks, her head a little bowed, sat the Queen. The silence throughout the Abbey was absolute.

Still in silence the Archbishop took the crown from its cushion and raised it high for a moment; then brought it down solemnly upon the Queen's head. Immediately from every quarter burst the cry of "God Save the Queen," while the peens and penneses of the choir sang the old hymn, "The King of Arms their crowns. Fanfares of trumpets went pealing up from the galleries above the choir and nave to roll round the vault overhead; and as their notes faded a little it was possible to hear the bells outside taking up the tale of joy, and at least to imagine the fulfilment of the rubric that "by a signal given, the great guns at the Tower shall be set off" while the choir sang the ancient anthem from the book of Joshua, "Be strong and of a good courage." The Investiture was complete....

Amidst all the coronation euphoria 'The Times' leading article carried an admonitory note.

The great day is over.... But all holidays must come to an end. It is not a moment too soon. The British people have had a holiday from reality long enough....

One of the seeming paradoxes of recent British history - at this stage the development is in fact natural - is that the most deliberate efforts to evolve a so-called classless society have caused there to be a livelier class-consciousness than before. Almost any questioning of the present state of affairs is therefore likely to be construed as an attack on the workers' standard of living. It is not. It is an attack on an all too often accepted standard of working. The evil should not be exaggerated. In many parts of the national effort strenuous work is being done. Nor must the criticism be narrowed to the non-decay and half-decay areas to be found in all grades and classes. At the same time the problem cannot be brushed. The main reason why Britain has not yet prospered sufficiently to lift herself above the average line is that the British people as a whole have not yet had the will to prosper. Present ease is being subsidised by future penury. Yet such is the mind of the nation and the state of politics that neither Government nor Opposition dare allow itself to be disclosed fully facing the fact that a country made great by resourcefulness and energy is in many places slowly strangling itself with restrictive practices, by a placing of convenience and comfort before efficiency and productivity, by a plain discrimination for hard work....

The news that Everest had been climbed by Edmund Hillary and Sherpa Tensing on May 29 appeared in 'The Times' on June 2.

On learning of the successful ascent of the mountain the Queen sent the following message to the British Ambassador in Kathmandu:

Please convey to Colonel Hunt and all members of the British expedition my warmest congratulations on their achievement in reaching the summit of Mount Everest.

Massacres in Lebanon

From Mr I. Greenwold

Sir, When Beirut was under Israeli occupation and the Lebanese Christians entered the Sabra and Chatila camps, killing numbers of Palestinians, there was condemnation of Israel in the Press, on the radio and on television. In the United Nations, despite the fact that no one ever accused the Israelis of actually carrying out any massacre themselves.

Now these same two camps, together with a third in the Beirut area, are under severe attack from local Shi'ite Moslems, and while these episodes are daily recorded in the Press and on television exhaustively, I have yet to hear anyone condemn anyone else, least of all in the United Nations, for the massacres which are undoubtedly going on at the present time.

It seems quite clear that the world has different values for anything that Israel does than that done by anyone else.

Yours faithfully,
I. GREENWOLD,
136A Burnt Oak Broadway,
Uxbridge, Middlesex.
May 28.

In the family

From Mr Patrick Leigh Fermor

Sir, Mr Philip Howard's enjoyable piece on Ennius (May 25), with its code about Fabius Cunctator calls to mind yet another latter-day echo of the great general. Italian genealogical tradition maintains - rashly, perhaps - that Fabius was the ancestor of the Roman house of Massimo, and this is said to have prompted the following exchange between Napoleon and the head of the family.

Napoleon: "Est-ce vrai, Prince, que vous descendez de Fabius Maximus Cunctator?"

Prince Massimo: "Je ne sais pas. Sire, mais c'est un bruit qui court dans notre famille depuis deux mille ans."

Yours obedient servant,
PATRICK LEIGH FERMOR,
The Lambs,
Bamington,
Avon.
May 26.

THE ARTS

Rock

Perfect mastery of the beat

Bruce Springsteen
Slane Castle, Dublin

"He doesn't wear his money on his back," commented the Irish caddy, referring to the renowned lack of ostentation of Bruce Springsteen, the man responsible for the first of the season's major outdoor events, a vast gathering on a cloudless summer day on the banks of the River Boyne.

The rustic charms of the setting belied the good-natured pandemonium which prevailed in some parts of the enormous audience, estimated at 100,000. Although there was a cool breeze, stewards continually sprayed water from hoses over the sweating bodies crammed in a dark mass at the front. A steady stream of casualties were handed out of the crowd and lifted away on stretchers (forty three victims, two crushed and two appendix cases were reported), while some of the more adventurous non-ticket holders attempted to swim or wade across the river to gain access behind the stage.

Huge Diamond Vision monitor screens, positioned by the stage, relayed close-up images of the musicians that were a good half second out of sync with the sound as it struggled to catch up over the

with the sound as it struggled to catch up over the distance to the back.

Springsteen's ability to communicate to such a large gathering was impressive, and the visible surges of excitement which greeted the start of practically every song bore witness both to the cohesion of the band and his strength as a song-writer and performer. Some of the numbers were prefaced by long, articulate introductions, and in "Pink Cadillac", a fire-and-brimstone rap concerning the balancing of material greed against spiritual wellbeing, made excellent rock 'n' roll listening while turning in a sharp philosophical point.

The poignant melodies of "In On Fire" and "The River" contrasted with the bombastic melodrama of "Born to Run" and "Dancing in the Dark". But, as ever, the core of Springsteen's live appeal was his perfect mastery of the rock 'n' roll dance beat. Like the Rolling Stones, to whom he owes a small debt, he played song which absolutely commanded the audience to dance: "Born in the USA" and "Dancing in the Dark", to name but two, sent the cheers of a multitude echoing round the verdant Irish countryside.

David Sinclair



Springsteen: impressive ability to communicate

Roy Orbison
Albert Hall

For a boy on this side of the Atlantic, the sound of pop music in its pristine Beatles condition meant a discovery of the many voices of America. From coast to coast, the United States seemed to be a marvellous Babel of fresh voices, each unique in tone and accent. Buddy Holly, Gene Pitney, Johnny Burnette, Richie Valens, Neil Sedaka, Johnny Tillotson, the Everly Brothers and, of course, Elvis Presley were among this cavalcade of fabulous beasts whose walls and cries came unsteadily through the hiss and crackle of Radio Luxembourg.

None, though, was more freakish or more fabulous than Roy Orbison, "The Big O", a wax-complexioned Texan singer and guitarist who cut rockabilly music at Sam Phillips' Memphis studio in 1956 (where Elvis himself had stood only a year before) and wrote "Claudette" for the Everly Brothers in 1958 before moving to Nashville, where in 1960 he composed and recorded a song called "Only the Lonely" that would forever fix his image as pop's most accomplished tragedian.

The best of Roy Orbison was heard between "Only the Lonely" and "Oh Pretty Woman" in 1964. At least four of his hits during that period — "Running Scared", "Crying", "In Dreams" and "It's Over" — were pop masterpieces, carefully constructed as formally heroic as a spaghetti western, built on slowly unwinding bolero rhythms and struggling to cathartic climaxes which

called on the singer to demonstrate power and control in the falsetto register.

In London at the weekend, beginning his unimpeachable British tour, Orbison proved that even at the age of 49 he commanded the authentic voice of teenage anguish, the haunted yet oddly soothing sound that Bruce Springsteen so powerfully evoked in the lyric of "Thunder Road".

Black-clad and immobile, his performance was purely nostalgic, its acknowledgement of the world of the last 20 years limited to the inclusion of one new song, the theme of Nicolas Roeg's new film, *Insignificance*. Titled "Wild Hearts", it is a thoroughly honourable copy of Orbison's early classics, and paved the way for the dirge-impregnated crescendo of "Running Scared" with which this dignified show came to a close.

Linda Thompson
Ronnie Scott's

Since her connections with jazz probably run no further than a couple of Billie Holiday albums in her record collection, Linda Thompson coped very well with the problems of playing a jazz club when she opened her week's engagement in Friar Street on Saturday evening.

Of course, her long involvement in the folk world — where her partnership with her former husband, Richard Thompson, was a star attraction — must have accustomed her to dealing with the physical proximity of a club audience, and

she quickly established the sort of rapport that predisposes any listener in favour of an artist.

This is the first time we have seen her without Richard, but there was no impression that she needed to lean on her accomplished five-piece band. She was front and centre, haunting her strong, slightly bruised voice with authority and charm.

The set I heard began and ended with songs by Richard — respectively the ominous "Dimming of the Day" and the terrifically infectious "Don't Renege on Our Love" — but between she presented a varied programme taking in country laments (John Prine's "Ain't No Love"), slinky rhythm 'n' blues (Ann Peebles' "Just Enough to Keep Me Hanging On"), Tex-Mex bounce (Lucinda Williams' "Abandoned") and blowzy honky-tonk (Kate McGarrigle's "Kiss and Say Goodbye"). Most successful of all were the pieces that sounded like pure pop songs, such as "In Love with a Flame" and "One Clear Moment", the latter the title song of her new album.

The guitars of Billy Bremner and Nico Ramsden and the resourceful keyboards of Betsy Cook, who drew the sounds of marimba and a Hammond organ from a tiny synthesizer, provided valuable support. Betsy Cook, indeed, achieved more than that when she joined Linda Thompson for a vocal duet on "Like Strangers", during which they convincingly became a sort of Every Sisters. The rest of the week should be fun.

Richard Williams

Opera

Cosi fan tutte
Covent Garden

Possibly because the sky outside was a pretty good match for that on stage, and certainly because of the warming presence of an arena full of Prommeers on their last night, this revival of *Così* got off to a particularly good-natured start.

The glow at its centre is Margaret Price, returning to a production of which she is an irreplaceable part. When the boisterous and relentless physical transcription of the score's every second has quietened for a moment, there is the Florentine Mozart — of whom we can never

be reminded too often. The voice now takes just a little longer, a little more effort, to integrate. But then comes "Come scoglio", a virtuoso concerto with Sir Colin Davis and the orchestra, and a "Perpetua" of increasingly rare breadth and depth.

This, though, has always been a *Così* for the hedonist rather than the philosopher. Now that Geraldine Sargis, working at Covent Garden for the first time as producer, has joined John Copley's team, the comedy seems broader than ever. It is less fussy camp in its detail, perhaps, but it leaves the music even less room for manoeuvre.

When Price and Anne Hewitts (a fierce, rumbustious Dorabella) are together, their comic melodrama can totter perilously near the edge of an Ugly Sisters act, to which Despina (Lillian Watson) finds herself a newly liberated Cinderella, giggling

her way through fistfuls of hot chocolate.

The men are safer. Indeed Francisco Araiza's Ferrando and Russell Smythe's Guglielmo bring new definition to the partnership. Smythe is the more musical performance, Araiza's more rough-hewn but invigorating. Full-bodied Garth Mornell has been chief exponent. I enjoyed his continuous playing as much as the carefully prepared recitatives of, in particular, Richard Van Allan's Alfonso, a masterpiece of timing.

The master of time itself is, of course, Sir Colin. Finch as one may at moments when the score is too often, too obviously and over-enthusiastically bent to its comic ending, this is music-making which generates palpable cross currents of response between stage, pit and audience.

Hilary Finch

Solemn acceptance

Aida
Coliseum

Verdi's Egyptian piece has been seen as having something to do with nineteenth-century grand opera, but perhaps it belongs as much in the tradition of *opera seria*. One has the same extravagance of feeling in an exotic locale, the same glomorousness, the same shaping of the drama into pre-eminently musical forms.

Indeed, Handel's *Aida* is very nearly impossible to imagine as different in style, of course, but not so very different in structure. There is the possibility, therefore, that the Verdi opera might profit from the sort of intelligent irony that has been brought to bear on Handel by producers such as Pier Luigi Pizzi and Nicholas Hytner. At least that might produce a more interesting evening than John Copley's ENO version can offer, with its ceremonious acceptance of the work at face value. First-rate singing, of course, could always justify the vulgarized imitations of Tutankhamun's wardrobe, one might even get away with the dancers' wild swerves of fashion from Siamese to Red Indian. But unfortunately the present

ranging from the Countess to Lulu. She has the acting skill necessary to make such a record believable, but not the vocal technique. Her intonation, particularly in the upper register, was unreliable on Friday night, and her vocal quality was unduly plain: she showed remarkably little interest in phrasing the music, or in using tonal colour to enhance the effect of her alert physical behaviour.

The new Amneris was another disappointing Australian, Margreta Elkins, who seemed altogether too amiable for the part, and not gifted with enough vocal authority. Eduardo Alvarez as Radames also sounded stretched for much of the time, though the quietness of the final scene suited him, and he began to sound sweeter. But John Connell made an excellent impression as Ramfis, after a shaky start due perhaps to nerves or to the rather slow tempo: his is a strong, rounded bass, well projected and bang on the note. It is good to know he will be with the company for future productions.

Otherwise the best singing came from Neil Howlett as Amneris. Stephen Richardson introduced himself as a genial, homely King, and the orchestra played with great enthusiasm for their erstwhile musical director Mario Bernardi.

Paul Griffiths

Television

Fighting fatalism

Disaster! (BBC 2) began in a biblical manner, making the point that the preparations for, and responses to, natural catastrophes have not altered very much in the interim. "There is", as the narrator said, "a widespread feeling of hopelessness." But last night's programme attempted to combat that fatalism, by suggesting ways of predicting and even forestalling disasters.

Television itself is of course an integral part of such matters: the pictures of famine can elicit an immediate response, and there is even a sense in which the images of earthquakes or of tidal waves have what might be described in other circumstances as an almost aesthetic interest. But it could not be said that this documentary, in spite of its title and its fetching use of the exclamation mark, was in any sense an exercise in voyeurism: it was a serious and meticulous account of the unaccountable.

In fact one of its conclusions seemed to be that television comes too late — that disasters only become "news" when they have not been averted. But it may also be the case that television images, evanescent as

they are, provoke a temporary effect but in the end produce forgetfulness. It is often assumed that, once the pictures of suffering no longer appear on the screen, the suffering itself has in some miraculous way disappeared.

The first episode of *Heritage* (Channel 4), a series concerned with the Jewish inheritance, had the somewhat cinematic title of *A People is Born*; one expected Barbra Streisand. Unfortunately it also possessed another cinematic quality — that glossiness generally to be seen in the travelogues before the main feature film.

It is an American production ("with Abba Eban"), and apparently has been a great success in that tiny portion of American television devoted to "cultural programming" of this kind. Certainly it is a fascinating story, and Mr Eban did his best to introduce a scholarly tone, but here it is treated in too crude a fashion. Perhaps subsequent episodes, dealing with periods shorter than four thousand years, will be more successful, but the omens are not auspicious.

Peter Ackroyd

Theatre

Feiffer's America
Donmar Warehouse

Professional satirists in America must have a pretty tough time of it, given the staunch competition furnished by actuality. How can any commentator hope to be more grotesquely funny than the alleged great minds of the nation delivering their judgment on the political and social quandaries of the day? Of those who rise to the challenge, the cartoonist Jules Feiffer has consistently made the very richness of this received material work for him in his chosen discipline, demonstrating that a little art goes a long way once the correct point of view has been established.

The point of view of Mr Feiffer's cartoons is resolutely sceptical, inviting his audience to participate in a heretical vision of American life in which human aspirations are doomed to disappointment and idealism assumes the role of a banana skin.

A distinction should be made here between Americans and New Yorkers. The former feel that New York is not part of America, the latter that America is not part of New York. The

comic thrust of Harry Ditson's stage adaptation will appeal more to expatriate Manhattanites than to vacationing Midwesterners who probably would not understand it anyway.

Peter Janney's production strings together dozens of short hits with slickness and economy, frequently enhancing the impact of the individual sketches through sifting the two-handed exchanges in a larger milieu: a coffee shop, a cocktail party, a business convention, and, time and again, the Oval Office.

Ed Bishop makes a neat JFK ("He represented youthfulness and hair") and has exactly the right tone of breathless earnest vacuity for the present incumbent, who ends up beaming beneath a pair of Mickey Mouse ears. Liz Whiting personifies the intense danseuse tying herself into knots of pseudery, while Mac MacDonald manages to impersonate Johnson, Ford, Carter and a host of horribly familiar citizens with great conviction. The versatile Peter Whitman has the plump roles of Nixon (actually "Vietnam") and a loathsome Kissinger, who is sometimes too accurately observed to be funny. Sarah Keller and Mel Taylor fill in the gaps admirably.

Martin Cropper

Concert

Philharmonia/
Sinopoli
Festival Hall

Bruckner's Seventh Symphony may be one of the most accessible for an audience but it is one of the most cruelly testing for any conductor. Without the very finest sense of judgement, what was written as an epitaph for Wagner can become all too easily funeral rites for Bruckner and for the symphony itself.

The judgement, of course, has to be made long before the performance. With Giuseppe Sinopoli and the Philharmonia one watched a mind at work, followed the pencil marking the score. Each massive building block was hewn, weighed, fitted into place, but the masterplan was lost.

The first movement was simply too slow, at least to survive its myopic phrasing and its diminishing/reticent equations. The second was almost certainly not, as metronome marks go, yet it seemed a long haul to the notorious cymbal clash. Barlines were crossed with great effort, ballast never quite matched breadth; and what can at times seem like a mighty unleashing of the Rhine waters became a formidable but deadly lava flow.

Perhaps it should be made compulsory to conduct the work from memory, for even in the Scherzo and Finale it was eye contact with the score rather than with the orchestra which motivated the performance. Sinopoli can certainly make his orchestra play; if only he would also make them speak.

Hilary Finch

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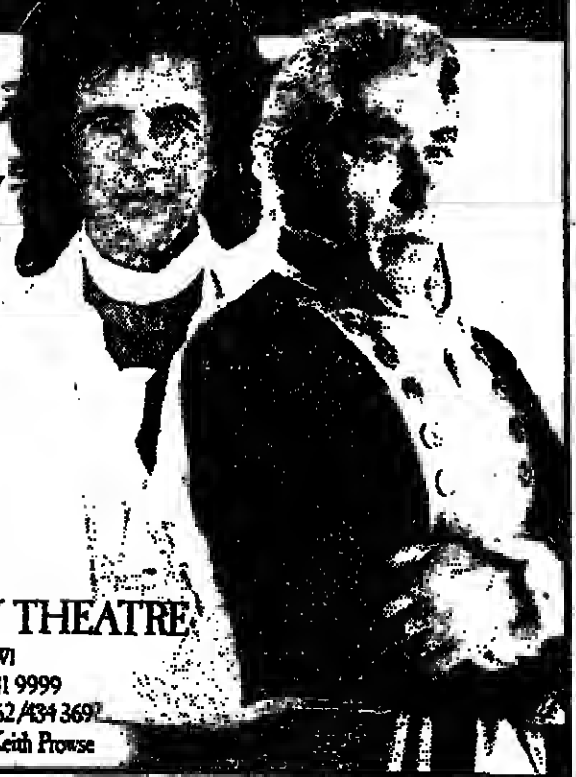
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REENE
television

times put out by the work was a half-hour series of Robin Hood. They were fast-moving, complicated stories of good and evil, with some attractive acting and, for the most part, a distinguished cast. The series ran for 13 years and 143 instalments. Greene a house-

hold had accepted the role of first place simply as a matter of fact. But as the number of appearances increased, and that he could not see himself in the part far in the future, though possible. The series, which was in the 1960s, made his first enabled him to indulge in boats when in the "bought a 15-ton slop" and a 370-acre farm in Westford and staked 44 horses, climbing 20 years to eighth in the breeders.

Back in England in the 1950s, he appeared in the TV series *Doctors*, and in a play *Man for York* television. He also made appearances, notably in the *Chick* series. In 1982 he collapsed and was operated for a brain tumour. His first marriage to actress Patricia Medina, solved in 1960 he made his last Summers.

LYNN

53 when he moved to the King's Lynn. In 1961 he was appointed a Justice of the Peace for 12 years. He had an "honorary" cause in 1958. Twenty years ago he lost his wife because of throat cancer. He underwent an operation and, and continued to live in Norfolk City, where he was one of the original producers who had commented on the club's music. He married in 1937 Margaret, and two daughters of 11 and 12.

THERMAN

was in *The Sword and the Rose*. The success of films like *Book of David*, *Robin Hood*, *Rescuers* made him one of the most successful directors in terms of box office. After the death of David Reithman assumed the role of producer of a sequence of animated films to the studio's last film, *The Last of the Mohicans*, which was released in 1981 and is now his wife and three sons.

Mr Gerard Francis Glavin, 78, of Wykeham, Farnham, who died on May 28, was born at the age of 14 in the town of the Eastern Railway and general manager of British Railways' Eastern Region from 1965 to 1981.

Ms Jordan, wife of the late Sir Richard B. DFC, died on May 28 in the "White House" in the Minton Haines.

Mr S. L. M. Lavers, 81, first headmaster of the preparatory school in the "White House" in the Minton Haines, died on May 28.

Parliament this week will discuss the issue of the 1985-86 financial year. The 1985-86 financial year will be the first time since 1979-80 that the Government has not had a budget surplus. The 1985-86 financial year will be the first time since 1979-80 that the Government has not had a budget surplus.

RIK MAYALL is "CHILLING AND FUNNY" (Guardian)

"A comic performance on the heroic scale" (Times)

"A TERRIFIC production" (City Limits)

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NATIONAL THEATRE

service reunion

love Club (8th Indian Division)

the spring reunion of the 8th Indian Division, was on Friday at Quinsford, Wiltshire. Colonel C. A. B. Grey, Colonel C. A. B. Grey, Colonel C. A. B. Grey, and school, chairman, were present.



Strangely Spencerish: Alan Dyer's Birdgarden

Galleries

Summer Exhibition
Royal Academy

If 1985 goes down in the history of the Royal Academy, for anything, it will no doubt be as the year David Hockney was elected an Associate. But it may also prove, when all the figures are in, yet another record year for the Summer Exhibition, now in its two-hundred-and-seventeenth edition (until August 25). Amazingly, though it has been regarded for the last 40 years or so as the quintessence of survival, one of those charming anachronisms British life is so rich in, the last few years have seen constant breaking of records in numbers of works submitted, numbers exhibited, and numbers of people coming to see them. The Academy must be doing something right.

The question, generally, is what? The shows seem much the same, year by year. Slight changes, of course. This year, for example, the tide of dazzling colour which succeeded the 1979 *Post-Impressionism* exhibition seems to be receding a little; there are, or seem to be, fewer dreadful abstract paintings (possibly because those there are are not all hung together); and very little pictures have crept into a number of rooms where they are not usually seen, on occasion hung rather alarmingly at knee-level. Also, the architectural section has a more central position this year, so that you can examine abandoned designs for the National Gallery site or Richard Rogers's new City building for Lloyd's before the rest has totally exhausted you.

But that still leaves the pictures playing the dominant role, and, if there are very slightly fewer hung (1,712 works this year as against 1,769 last year), out of a substantially increased number submitted (15,006 as against 12,139), that still leaves a terrible lot of art to react to. And a lot of terrible art? No, not really. One perspective the critic can usefully see the show in is that of the potential buyer. And, considering which works might be inclined to buy, given the money, the space and the inclination, I would certainly come up with a very respectable number indeed of paintings I might quite like to live with.

Another possible way to fresh response is to go round

John Russell Taylor

An art auction, organised by the Hazelrold Galleries, will take place at the Bradford Midland Hotel tomorrow in aid of the Bradford FC disaster fund. Lord Harewood and the Duchess of Devonshire are among the patrons. Contributions have come in from David Hockney and David Octyob among others.

AMERICAN IMAGES
Photography 1945-1980

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From your Portfolio card check your eight share price movements. Add them up to give you your overall total. Check this against the daily dividend figure published on this page. If it matches you have won outright or a share of the total daily prize money. If you are a winner follow the claim procedure on the back of your card. You must always have your card available when claiming.

No.	Company	Price last Friday	Chg on Friday	Gross Div pence	Chg on Div pence
1	INDUSTRIALS A-D				
2	Barren	12.75	+0.10	12.85	+0.10
3	Copson (F)	12.50	+0.10	12.60	+0.10
4	BBA	12.50	+0.10	12.60	+0.10
5	Boycott	12.50	+0.10	12.60	+0.10
6	Davies & Newman	12.50	+0.10	12.60	+0.10
7	Booker McConnell	12.50	+0.10	12.60	+0.10
8	Dun	12.50	+0.10	12.60	+0.10
9	AAE	12.50	+0.10	12.60	+0.10
10	Beck	12.50	+0.10	12.60	+0.10
11	2222222222	12.50	+0.10	12.60	+0.10
12	Concor	12.50	+0.10	12.60	+0.10
13	Rail Elect	12.50	+0.10	12.60	+0.10
14	Dale Elect	12.50	+0.10	12.60	+0.10
15	Unilever	12.50	+0.10	12.60	+0.10
16	Parlow	12.50	+0.10	12.60	+0.10
17	Brown Boveri Kent	12.50	+0.10	12.60	+0.10
18	Unilever	12.50	+0.10	12.60	+0.10
19	Int Signal & Cont	12.50	+0.10	12.60	+0.10
20	Newman	12.50	+0.10	12.60	+0.10
21	PROPERTY				
22	Barren	12.50	+0.10	12.60	+0.10
23	Barren	12.50	+0.10	12.60	+0.10
24	Barren	12.50	+0.10	12.60	+0.10
25	Barren	12.50	+0.10	12.60	+0.10
26	Barren	12.50	+0.10	12.60	+0.10
27	Barren	12.50	+0.10	12.60	+0.10
28	Barren	12.50	+0.10	12.60	+0.10
29	Barren	12.50	+0.10	12.60	+0.10
30	Barren	12.50	+0.10	12.60	+0.10
31	Barren	12.50	+0.10	12.60	+0.10
32	Barren	12.50	+0.10	12.60	+0.10
33	Barren	12.50	+0.10	12.60	+0.10
34	Barren	12.50	+0.10	12.60	+0.10
35	Barren	12.50	+0.10	12.60	+0.10
36	Barren	12.50	+0.10	12.60	+0.10
37	Barren	12.50	+0.10	12.60	+0.10
38	Barren	12.50	+0.10	12.60	+0.10
39	Barren	12.50	+0.10	12.60	+0.10
40	Barren	12.50	+0.10	12.60	+0.10

Weekly Dividend				
Company	Dividend	Price	Chg	Gross Div
Barren	12.50	12.75	+0.10	12.85
Copson (F)	12.50	12.50	+0.10	12.60
BBA	12.50	12.50	+0.10	12.60
Boycott	12.50	12.50	+0.10	12.60
Davies & Newman	12.50	12.50	+0.10	12.60
Booker McConnell	12.50	12.50	+0.10	12.60
Dun	12.50	12.50	+0.10	12.60
AAE	12.50	12.50	+0.10	12.60
Beck	12.50	12.50	+0.10	12.60
2222222222	12.50	12.50	+0.10	12.60
Concor	12.50	12.50	+0.10	12.60
Rail Elect	12.50	12.50	+0.10	12.60
Dale Elect	12.50	12.50	+0.10	12.60
Unilever	12.50	12.50	+0.10	12.60
Parlow	12.50	12.50	+0.10	12.60
Brown Boveri Kent	12.50	12.50	+0.10	12.60
Unilever	12.50	12.50	+0.10	12.60
Int Signal & Cont	12.50	12.50	+0.10	12.60
Newman	12.50	12.50	+0.10	12.60

BRITISH FUNDS				
Company	Price	Chg	Gross Div	Chg on Div
Barren	12.50	+0.10	12.60	+0.10
Copson (F)	12.50	+0.10	12.60	+0.10
BBA	12.50	+0.10	12.60	+0.10
Boycott	12.50	+0.10	12.60	+0.10
Davies & Newman	12.50	+0.10	12.60	+0.10
Booker McConnell	12.50	+0.10	12.60	+0.10
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AAE	12.50	+0.10	12.60	+0.10
Beck	12.50	+0.10	12.60	+0.10
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Concor	12.50	+0.10	12.60	+0.10
Rail Elect	12.50	+0.10	12.60	+0.10
Dale Elect	12.50	+0.10	12.60	+0.10
Unilever	12.50	+0.10	12.60	+0.10
Parlow	12.50	+0.10	12.60	+0.10
Brown Boveri Kent	12.50	+0.10	12.60	+0.10
Unilever	12.50	+0.10	12.60	+0.10
Int Signal & Cont	12.50	+0.10	12.60	+0.10
Newman	12.50	+0.10	12.60	+0.10

FIVE TO FIFTEEN YEARS				
Company	Price	Chg	Gross Div	Chg on Div
Barren	12.50	+0.10	12.60	+0.10
Copson (F)	12.50	+0.10	12.60	+0.10
BBA	12.50	+0.10	12.60	+0.10
Boycott	12.50	+0.10	12.60	+0.10
Davies & Newman	12.50	+0.10	12.60	+0.10
Booker McConnell	12.50	+0.10	12.60	+0.10
Dun	12.50	+0.10	12.60	+0.10
AAE	12.50	+0.10	12.60	+0.10
Beck	12.50	+0.10	12.60	+0.10
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Concor	12.50	+0.10	12.60	+0.10
Rail Elect	12.50	+0.10	12.60	+0.10
Dale Elect	12.50	+0.10	12.60	+0.10
Unilever	12.50	+0.10	12.60	+0.10
Parlow	12.50	+0.10	12.60	+0.10
Brown Boveri Kent	12.50	+0.10	12.60	+0.10
Unilever	12.50	+0.10	12.60	+0.10
Int Signal & Cont	12.50	+0.10	12.60	+0.10
Newman	12.50	+0.10	12.60	+0.10

OVER FIFTEEN YEARS				
Company	Price	Chg	Gross Div	Chg on Div
Barren	12.50	+0.10	12.60	+0.10
Copson (F)	12.50	+0.10	12.60	+0.10
BBA	12.50	+0.10	12.60	+0.10
Boycott	12.50	+0.10	12.60	+0.10
Davies & Newman	12.50	+0.10	12.60	+0.10
Booker McConnell	12.50	+0.10	12.60	+0.10
Dun	12.50	+0.10	12.60	+0.10
AAE	12.50	+0.10	12.60	+0.10
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Rail Elect	12.50	+0.10	12.60	+0.10
Dale Elect	12.50	+0.10	12.60	+0.10
Unilever	12.50	+0.10	12.60	+0.10
Parlow	12.50	+0.10	12.60	+0.10
Brown Boveri Kent	12.50	+0.10	12.60	+0.10
Unilever	12.50	+0.10	12.60	+0.10
Int Signal & Cont	12.50	+0.10	12.60	+0.10
Newman	12.50	+0.10	12.60	+0.10

UNDATED				
Company	Price	Chg	Gross Div	Chg on Div
Barren	12.50	+0.10	12.60	+0.10
Copson (F)	12.50	+0.10	12.60	+0.10
BBA	12.50	+0.10	12.60	+0.10
Boycott	12.50	+0.10	12.60	+0.10
Davies & Newman	12.50	+0.10	12.60	+0.10
Booker McConnell	12.50	+0.10	12.60	+0.10
Dun	12.50	+0.10	12.60	+0.10
AAE	12.50	+0.10	12.60	+0.10
Beck	12.50	+0.10	12.60	+0.10
2222222222	12.50	+0.10	12.60	+0.10
Concor	12.50	+0.10	12.60	+0.10
Rail Elect	12.50	+0.10	12.60	+0.10
Dale Elect	12.50	+0.10	12.60	+0.10
Unilever	12.50	+0.10	12.60	+0.10
Parlow	12.50	+0.10	12.60	+0.10
Brown Boveri Kent	12.50	+0.10	12.60	+0.10
Unilever	12.50	+0.10	12.60	+0.10
Int Signal & Cont	12.50	+0.10	12.60	+0.10
Newman	12.50	+0.10	12.60	+0.10

INDEX-RELATED				
Company	Price	Chg	Gross Div	Chg on Div
Barren	12.50	+0.10	12.60	+0.10
Copson (F)	12.50	+0.10	12.60	+0.10
BBA	12.50	+0.10	12.60	+0.10
Boycott	12.50	+0.10	12.60	+0.10
Davies & Newman	12.50	+0.10	12.60	+0.10
Booker McConnell	12.50	+0.10	12.60	+0.10
Dun	12.50	+0.10	12.60	+0.10
AAE	12.50	+0.10	12.60	+0.10
Beck	12.50	+0.10	12.60	+0.10
2222222222	12.50	+0.10	12.60	+0.10
Concor	12.50	+0.10	12.60	+0.10
Rail Elect	12.50	+0.10	12.60	+0.10
Dale Elect	12.50	+0.10	12.60	+0.10
Unilever	12.50	+0.10	12.60	+0.10
Parlow	12.50	+0.10	12.60	+0.10
Brown Boveri Kent	12.50	+0.10	12.60	+0.10
Unilever	12.50	+0.10	12.60	+0.10
Int Signal & Cont	12.50	+0.10	12.60	+0.10
Newman	12.50	+0.10	12.60	+0.10

BANKS DISCOUNT HP				
Company	Price	Chg	Gross Div	Chg on Div
Barren	12.50	+0.10	12.60	+0.10
Copson (F)	12.50	+0.10	12.60	+0.10
BBA	12.50	+0.10	12.60	+0.10
Boycott	12.50	+0.10	12.60	+0.10
Davies & Newman	12.50	+0.10	12.60	+0.10
Booker McConnell	12.50	+0.10	12.60	+0.10
Dun	12.50	+0.10	12.60	+0.10
AAE	12.50	+0.10	12.60	+0.10
Beck	12.50	+0.10	12.60	+0.10
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Rail Elect	12.50	+0.10	12.60	+0.10
Dale Elect	12.50	+0.10	12.60	+0.10
Unilever	12.50	+0.10	12.60	+0.10
Parlow	12.50	+0.10	12.60	+0.10
Brown Boveri Kent	12.50	+0.10	12.60	+0.10
Unilever	12.50	+0.10	12.60	+0.10
Int Signal & Cont	12.50	+0.10	12.60	+0.10
Newman	12.50	+0.10	12.60	+0.10

ELECTRICALS				
Company	Price	Chg	Gross Div	Chg on Div
Barren	12.50	+0.10	12.60	+0.10
Copson (F)	12.50	+0.10	12.60	+0.10
BBA	12.50	+0.10	12.60	+0.10
Boycott	12.50	+0.10	12.60	+0.10
Davies & Newman	12.50	+0.10	12.60	+0.10
Booker McConnell	12.50	+0.10	12.60	+0.10
Dun	12.50	+0.10	12.60	+0.10
AAE	12.50	+0.10	12.60	+0.10
Beck	12.50	+0.10	12.60	+0.10
2222222222	12.50	+0.10	12.60	+0.10
Concor	12.50	+0.10	12.60	+0.10
Rail Elect	12.50	+0.10	12.60	+0.10
Dale Elect	12.50	+0.10	12.60	+0.10
Unilever	12.50	+0.10	12.60	+0.10
Parlow	12.50	+0.10	12.60	+0.10
Brown Boveri Kent	12.50	+0.10	12.60	+0.10
Unilever	12.50	+0.10	12.60	+0.10
Int Signal & Cont	12.50	+0.10	12.60	+0.10
Newman	12.50	+0.10	12.60	+0.10

STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES
Capitalization and week's change

ACCOUNT DAYS: Begin, Today. Dealings End, June 14.5 Contango Day, June 17. Settlement Day, Jun 22.
Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.
(Current market price multiplied by the number of shares in issue for the stock quoted)

Company	Price last Friday	Chg on Friday	Gross Div pence	Chg on Div pence
Barren	12.50	+0.10	12.60	+0.10
Copson (F)	12.50	+0.10	12.60	+0.10
BBA	12.50	+0.10	12.60	+0.10
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Unilever	12.50	+0.10	12.60	+0.10
Parlow	12.50	+0.10	12.60	+0.10
Brown Boveri Kent	12.50	+0.10	12.60	+0.10
Unilever	12.50	+0.10	12.60	+0.10
Int Signal & Cont	12.50	+0.10	12.60	+0.10
Newman	12.50	+0.10	12.60	+0.10

BUILDING AND ROADS					
20 1/2	Advanced Concrete	182	● -2	184.57	118.3
127 1/2	Ames	80	● -2	81.5	118.0
127 1/2	Armitage	80	● -2	81.5	118.0
14 1/2	Barnes	156	● -2	158.5	113.5
14 1/2	Bathurst	156	● -2	158.5	113.5
14 1/2	Bell	156	● -2	158.5	113.5
14 1/2	Bell	156	● -2	158.5	113.5
14 1/2	Bell	156	● -2	158.5	113.5
14 1/2	Bell	156	● -2	158.5	113.5
14 1/2	Bell	156	● -2	158.5	113.5
14 1/2	Bell	156	● -2	158.5	113.5
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THE TIMES

FINANCE AND INDUSTRY

Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet

Paradox of growth and pressure for change

It is a curious quirk of fate that support for a change of economic policy should have been at its greatest just as the economy is achieving its first half-decent growth rate since the 1970s, indeed, as the new Outlook of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development makes plain, the fastest of any major European economy. In part, this change of mood is a consequence rather than cause of the swing of the political pendulum against Mrs Thatcher's Government.

But there are other, more profound reasons: the most obvious being the continued rise in unemployment, coupled with worries about a growth slowdown once the bounceback from the miners' strike is over; the slightly less obvious being the extent to which policy is thought to be rather different from what it really is. This confusion is perpetuated by a Government that likes to pretend to perfect consistency and an Opposition that likes to portray government policy as inflexible.

The failure to stop unemployment rising has coincided with four years of modestly rising output. From 1981 (the upturn in the most recent cycle) to 1985, economic growth in Britain has been cumulatively slightly greater than from 1975 to 1979, taking the OECD's new forecast of just 3% per cent growth this year. Yet the unemployment rate has risen far more during the second of the four-year period.

The far greater depth of the recession that preceded this second upswing provides only part of the explanation, since the steepest rise in the jobless figures had already taken place by 1981. The contribution of North Sea oil (high growth, few jobs) explains a little bit more. But there has been a widespread shift in the relationship between jobs and output — both the government's salvation and its stumbling block.

Productivity, the key of this paradox, has plainly helped to produce higher growth than the Government envisaged. Professor Alan Budd, of the London Business School, has recently pointed out that national output in 1984 was a full 3 per cent higher than the Government's published financial strategy indicated in 1981. Productivity's contribution to growth came through lower unit labour costs. Yet even though growth was higher, unemployment was much worse than the Government forecast.

High productivity implies faster growth of potential; thus the policymakers can aim at faster growth of output without running into bottlenecks and accelerating inflation. In effect, this was the choice the Thatcher Government inadvertently made by overshooting its target.

Although budgetary policy was sharply tightened in 1980-81 (as the economy still bottomed out), since then as Professor Budd points out, monetary and budgetary policies have been stable rather than contractionary. The broad measure of money continued its regular double-digit growth, while the borrowing requirement remained somewhere around 3 per cent of GDP.

Since inflation was falling, monetary policy thereby became less restrictive in real terms. Now this is the kind of "hands-off" encouragement to growth implicit in much that ministers had been muttering for some time. But in the 1985 budget it was intriguingly reinforced by Mr Nigel Lawson's flirtation with a target for "money GDP", coupled with comments that there was nothing sacrosanct about the precise mix of monetary and budgetary policies, and the Government's strategy was a guarantee as much against inadequate as against excessive money demands.

If inflation were to fall and make room for extra growth, was Mr Lawson's message, the Government would act to see this room was filled: wage negotiators, please note the choice between pay and

jobs. Leaving aside the question of how such targets are supposed to affect human behaviour in a world of free collective bargaining, this leads to the critical question of precisely how the Government could act.

But here we enter the political hall of mirrors. To judge by past performances, the Chancellor is quite ready to ease up budgetary policy. For, as Professor Budd points out, the increase in borrowing relative to the Government's strategy, looks all the greater if the unexpected growth in output is borne in mind.

However, the overshooting has been in public expenditure, which by 1984 was a good 4 per cent higher in real terms, than envisaged at the beginning of the 1980's. Neither side of the political game is keen to emphasize this fact: the Government, because it suggests that those unpopular struggles with public spending have still not produced stability; the opposition, because it confuses the story of "cuts" and suggests how fast public spending might rise if anyone began to hint at an open purse.

So where does ordinary, confused, reality leave the great debate? Take the most intelligent exposition of the critics' case, delivered by Professor Rudi Dornbusch in the Employment Institute's first lecture. His message is that Britain's real output could be 6 per cent higher if demand were not deficient; that we will not erode this gap, opened up by the 1979-80 slump, without faster growth; that we can expand the budget deficit (by about 1.5 per cent of GDP) to speed up growth; but that monetary policy must be kept tight enough to protect the exchange rate.

Compare that with a Government which has not reduced the budget deficit in three years, which is still trying, but has meanwhile hinted at flexibility in support of non-inflationary growth. Given that Professor Dornbusch's view of the possibility (ie, market acceptability) of combining a firm exchange rate with a looser budget is derived from the United States, which enjoys the unique possession of the world's reserve currency (as well as a less inflationary wage climate) and the scope for difference begins to look rather small. Add the Chancellor's new preoccupation with the exchange rate (where yet more political effort has been extended on disguising a change of policy) and the similarities increase.

They can be stretched too far. There remains a major difference, which is that the Chancellor's critics believe he should be refraining now, whereas he patently believes the economy is growing fast enough above trend not to take risks. What we do not know, however, is how he plans to respond if a shortfall in demand comes not from good news on inflation but bad news on trade; ie, if a world slowdown next year threatens to push Britain's growth rate below trend again.

It is worth recording that there are optimists (like Professor Patrick Minford, who today forecast 4 per cent growth in Britain next year) who believe Europe is now sitting up.

Others, like the OECD, are clearly worried, and attempting to provide discreet safety clauses. Structural policies (the OECD argues might lead to "the judgement that supply-side responsiveness has improved to the point where an easing of demand policies could be envisaged"). It could be argued that if responsiveness had so improved, the Government would be getting better results from present policies anyway. But either way, it is up to European governments to direct their attentions towards growth; because the alibi provided by the American boom is fast disappearing and Professor Dornbusch is not the only American to think Europe has its own part to play in rebalancing the world economy.

Sarah Hogg

Economics Editor

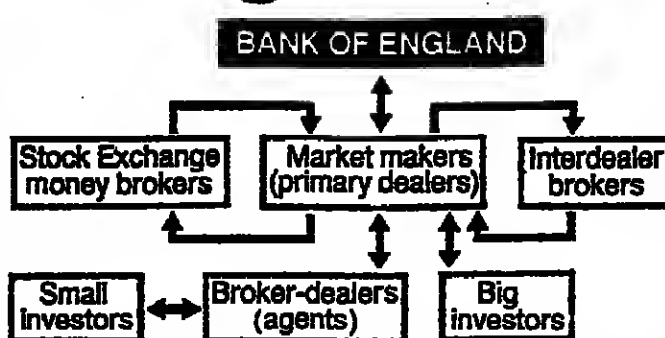
SE and Bank divided over new dealing rules for gilts

By Jeremy Warner

Proposals for policing the American-style gilt-edged market, which the Bank of England plans to introduce into Britain next year, threaten to provoke a quarrel between the Bank and the Stock Exchange.

Some Stock Exchange officials are becoming increasingly irritated by the Bank's refusal to accept that primary dealers and inter-dealer brokers should be subject to the rules which will apply to equity market makers.

The Bank contends that its own surveillance of primary dealers and inter-dealer brokers will be sufficient to protect the interests of investors. It wants the Stock Exchange's obligation on equity market makers to report all trades either for immediate publication on a last trade tape or publication the



next day in the official list to be waived for gilt-edged primary traders.

It has conceded that primary dealers should be obliged at least to report trades to the Stock Exchange for internal scrutiny, although initially it was reluctant to do so.

However, its refusal to allow any form of publication is

angering some Stock Exchange officials who believe that adequate disclosure will be the key protection against abuse after the "Big Bang" in October next year.

The Bank has also told the Stock Exchange that it will not compel primary dealers to advertise their bid and offer prices on SEAO, the new trading support system the

Stock Exchange is introducing next year.

In its White Paper on the new gilt market, published in April, the Bank of England said that although the primary market in gilts would be supervised by the Bank it would come under the general policing of the Stock Exchange.

All primary dealers and inter-dealer brokers will be expected to be Stock Exchange member firms, provided that proposals for reform which the Stock Exchange that proposals for reform which the Stock Exchange is due to vote on at a crucial meeting tomorrow, are adopted.

However, one Stock Exchange official said: "Given that primary dealers in gilts and other fixed interest securities such as company debentures will not be obliged to abide by the rules of the exchange, they might as well not be a part of it at all."

There is also considerable resentment building up among Stock Exchange firms that plan to act as agency brokers in the new gilt market about the costs of the Central Gilts Office which the Stock Exchange is sharing with the Bank.

In its last accounts the Stock Exchange wrote off £1.6 million of spending on this project, a computerized system for settlement of gilts transactions. At the same time it disclosed that the whole project had been radically downgraded and would initially be restricted to the new primary dealers and inter-dealer brokers.

List today of gilt applicants

By David Smith, Economics Correspondent

The Bank of England will today reveal the number of acceptable applicants for market-making in gilt-edged securities. It will also publish a figure for the combined capitalization of the firms.

Applicants were asked what share of the gilt market they expected to take and the Bank, in a somewhat uncharacteristic way, provided the sum of these market shares, which would probably be 200 to 300 per cent.

The information will be the first official indication of the scale of interest in the new-style gilt market.

Over the past month, Mr Eddie George, the executive director of the Bank with responsibility for the gilt market has, along with other officials, been conducting detailed interviews with applicants.

The Bank has not said how many initial applications it received, but it is thought that

as many as 40 potential market makers are expected to be below that, probably 25 to 30. With most of the big London groupings assured of a place on the list of acceptables, the main interest will focus on the extent of overseas, and particularly, American interest.

That will be known in two weeks, after a period of grace in which firms can decide whether to go ahead with their applications and a full list will be published.

Hong Kong future dominates bank talks

From Bailey Morris Washington

Leaders of the West's most powerful banks gathered in Hong Kong yesterday to discuss international monetary reform and trade issues amid growing uncertainty over the status of the region after it passes from British control in 1997.

Sir Edward Youde, the Governor of Hong Kong, opened the annual international monetary conference of world bankers with a firm pledge that Hong Kong would remain the world's third largest financial centre after control is passed to China.

The formal signing last Monday of a treaty guaranteeing Hong Kong as a free and open financial centre for 50 years beyond 1997 assured its position as the gateway to the vast open market of China, he said. He made his remarks a day earlier than scheduled so that he could be in London for the official visit of a high-level delegation from China.

The three-day meeting in Hong Kong is an important prelude to the June 21 meeting in Tokyo at which officials of the summit nations will put the finishing touches to a formal agreement to bring world currencies into greater alignment.

Proposals floated at a preliminary meeting in Paris to control the dollar and other currencies through coordinated policies and an early warning system to be controlled by the International Monetary Fund will be discussed by central bankers at a special session.

In addition, bankers led by Sir Jeremy Morse, chairman of Lloyds Bank, and Mr Lewis Preston, chairman of Morgan Guaranty Trust, will review proposals to recycle Japan's massive trade surplus.

The future status of Hong Kong as a world financial centre remains a dominant issue, however, because of the continuing exodus of established companies and recent decisions by the Chinese government to restrict sharply its dealings with Western businesses.

Two large organizations, an investment banking house and a publishing company announced plans in the past few days to move their headquarters from Hong Kong to Tokyo in a development which prompted local newspapers to warn of a dangerous trend signalling the demise of Hong Kong as an important centre.

But Sir Edward said equally emphatically that with the signing of the formal treaty Hong Kong is safeguarded by a legal system and solid rules governing trade and investment.

Anger over Al-Fayed 'blocking move' on Debenhams bid

By Cliff Feltham

Mr Ralph Halpern, the chairman of Burton, reacted angrily last night to confirmation that the House of Fraser department group now owned by the wealthy Egyptian Al-Fayed brothers had picked up a 4.9 per cent stake in Debenhams, at a cost of £27 million.

Mr Halpern, whose high street chain has launched a £500 million takeover bid for Debenhams, said: "It is a blocking move clearly designed to frustrate our bid and is very short-sighted."

"Clearly, House of Fraser's interest is to keep Debenhams weak because they fear the competition they would have to face if our bid succeeds."

He would not comment on the likelihood of Debenhams shares — already changing hands at a premium to the bid terms — rising sharply on the stock market today as dealers sense that Burton will be under even greater pressure to raise its offer.

But he insisted: "I do not think that House of Fraser"



Ralph Halpern: 'House of Fraser fears competition'

Smith, the chairman of House of Fraser.

He said: "He rang me and said he had a piece of news he hoped would make me happy. I got the impression that I would be supportive, but I have no real idea what their intentions are — it is just another strand in a very complex affair."

He added: "It does mean that Burton are becoming unimportant in all this — the initiative no longer belongs to the initial protagonists."

Sources close to the Al-Fayed brothers, who own a £500 million for control of House of Fraser this year — thought it unlikely that the intention of intervening in the takeover battle was to mount a rival bid themselves, even in the unlikely event of the Monopolies and Mergers Commission allowing it to go through.

It was felt that the owners of Harrods wanted to have "a seat at the table" in any discussion about buying off parts of Debenhams in the course of a management buy-out.

Hopes fade for base rate cut

By Our Economics Correspondent

The May money supply figures, to be published tomorrow, are expected to show a sharp improvement on April, but not by enough to permit a base rate reduction.

The City expects the sterling M3 measure of money to rise by 1 per cent below April's 2.9 per cent, but still leaving money growth well above target.

On the new procedure for assessing monetary growth on its percentage rise on a year earlier, no change in sterling M3 in May would leave it more than 11 per cent up on an year earlier, compared with the Government's 5 to 9 per cent target range.

A fall, of about 2 per cent,

MONEY SUPPLY FORECASTS		
	Sterling M3 (per cent)	Bank lending (£bn)
seasonally adjusted changes		

USM REVIEW

Hill Woolgar poised for debut in autumn

The on-off USM flotation of Hill Woolgar & Co., the successful licensed dealership and corporate finance house created by Mr Laurence Hill and Mr John Woolgar, is on again.

An Autumn introduction is planned unless, in the meantime, a merger is fixed up with a quoted company.

With more than 1,100 shareholders, pretax profits of £509,000 and a presence on its own over-the-counter market, HW has for long looked an ideal USM company.

It first indicated its USM desire more than a year ago. Then, with a £3 million rights issue underway, it talked about a November flotation.

But the launch was shelved until the spring of this year. Subsequently the spring-time debut was abandoned because of two major developments revolving around the group's American oil interests.

The biggest and best known US venture is represented by Falcon Resources, the oil exploration group HW launched on the Stock Exchange's main market.

HW has 10 per cent of Falcon, which has been one of the new issue successes of London's American oil boom.

Its shares arrived at about 80p. They have since touched 550p. The price now is 300p.

The licensed dealer has also taken a 27 per cent interest in Owl Creek Investments, which is closely related to Falcon. OCI is involved in a drilling programme which will embrace nine development wells. So far four have been drilled "all of which have been successful and we are confident that all nine wells will be successful in finding oil and gas," says Mr John Seymour, HW's chairman.

He adds: "We regard this investment as one of major significance in view of the plans, now well advanced, for the development of that company."



Laurence Hill: set the HW snowball rolling

Next month OCI will seek £7 million of investors' cash. HW shareholders will be asked to subscribe for its shares which will be traded on its o-t-c market. It is likely that another company will be pumped into OCI, possibly before the share sale.

The American oil "twins" are an important influence on the HW share price. Hence the hesitancy about a USM flotation.

But, lurking in the background, is the possibility that the off-delayed USM arrival will be abandoned. It all depends on HW's ability to find a suitable partner. Almost certainly it would prefer a fully listed company but, perhaps, could be tempted to settle for an existing USM occupant as its merger partner.

Mr Seymour says that a number of possible deals have been examined. Nothing suitable has been located but the search continues.

HW effectively dates back to 1981 when Mr Hill, formerly managing director of the retail division of BAT Industries, and Mr Woolgar, a former stockbroker, got together.

Since then growth has been impressive. Pretax profits in

1981 were £91,000. Dividend payments started the following year at 2.1p a share. For the last year the payment was 3.5p a share. Net assets have risen from 102.3p a share to 134.5p.

Together with Granville and Co., Harvard Securities and United Trust and Credit, the HW operation has led the o-t-c boom.

Granville's shares are not traded but those of Harvard, UTC and, of course, HW, have o-t-c presences. UTC has declared its intention of becoming a USM member.

Many of the recent USM newcomers have made subdued starts as the markets digested news of their future performance. The report says that it is neither likely nor desirable for the large surpluses earned by many funds to be repaid to the employing companies as has become common in the US.

Rather, the profits should be locked in to a more defensive asset distribution.

The most significant change in pension funding has been the switch from 3.6 per cent overseas investment in 1979 to more than 16 per cent at the end of last year. For three of the last four years, overseas equities have been the best performing pension fund investment.

British equities produced good real returns of about 5 per cent since 1980.

The total value of pension funds has increased rapidly from £40 billion in 1979 to £125 billion last year.

● The Irish Central Bank has broken up the cartel arrangement on interest rates operated by the big four banks in Ireland.

Until now the banks - Allied Irish Banks, Bank of Ireland, Northern Bank and Ulster Bank - have made joint approaches to the central bank whenever they wanted to change interest rates. Now, the central bank will set a maximum permissible prime lending rate, and other banks will be free to set their own rate.

Derek Pain

Return on pension funds 'will slow to 5%'

By Richard Thomson

The extremely high real return of nearly 14 per cent above inflation which Britain's pension funds have achieved over the last five years cannot be sustained according to a report by Phillips & Drew, one of the largest pension fund managers in Britain. It concludes that funds will achieve real returns of about 3 to 5 per cent over the long term.

After a poor performance in the 1970s, pension funds have benefited from strong stock markets since 1980 which may have led to unrealistic expectations of their future performance. The report says that it is neither likely nor desirable for the large surpluses earned by many funds to be repaid to the employing companies as has become common in the US.

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Derek Pain

Lawson steers resolutely through troubled waters of money debate

TEMPUS

The running battle between the Chancellor and the Bank of England took a further turn last week, when the Chancellor made a couple of tart comments at the Savoy. Addressing the Equipment Leasing Association, Mr Lawson said:

"Despite some ill-informed recent comment, monetary conditions have been firmly under control, certainly since the sharp rise in interest rates some four months ago. The Budget Red Book explained clearly why - and I quote - 'the significance of the broad aggregates as monetary indicators has somewhat diminished'."

Virtually every word in the paragraph provoked comment and speculation down the road from the Savoy last week. In the City, traders wondered whether the Chancellor's crack about ill-judged comment was directed at Mr Tony Coleby, assistant director at the Bank of England. In response to a questioning recently at a Parliamentary sub-committee, Mr Coleby may or may not have suggested that monetary growth was out of control.

But references to money supply also intrigued the market. Firm control is a relative term. MO has certainly been expanding at a satisfactory rate, growing at around 5 per cent a year. But this is possibly the only monetary dial which the Chancellor could refer to in support of his assertion. MI has been moving ahead at about 13 per cent; EM3 by 19 per cent or 12 per cent, depending on the time scale employed; and PSL2 has been growing at around 15 per cent.

Certainly the latest set of monetary figures, for banking April, seemed to support the idea which Mr Coleby was advancing, notably that the sharp rise in interest rates had curbed excess British demand for credit. Last month EM3 grew by nearly 3 per cent.

Mr Lawson's statement about the Red Book also left the traders gasping. It is true that paragraph 2.05 contains the sentence quoted by the Chancellor. But paragraph 2.11 is also worth quoting, as an example of just how muddled the waters of the monetary debate have become.

According to Mr John Moore, Financial Secretary: "Equal weight will be given to the performance of MO and EM3, which will continue to be interpreted in the light of other indicators of monetary conditions. Significant changes in the exchange rate are also important. It will be necessary to judge the appropriate combination of monetary growth and the exchange rate needed to keep financial policy on track; there is no mechanistic formula."

At the very least, this appears to point towards an intuitively empirical approach, which would take account of almost everything before any changes were made. Nevertheless, in the Red Book, the Government continued to set growth targets for both MO and EM3, implying that both had some role to play in the formulation of policy.

In a sense, the debate will reach a partial conclusion tomorrow with publication of the money supply figures for banking May. Given the scale of the assumed disagreement between Mr Lawson and the Bank of England, the market is not entirely clear what figures, if any, it would like to see.

The optimum result for the market would be growth in M_1 of 4-6 per cent range. This would pave the way for a small rate cut, but leave the City reasonably convinced that a gradualist approach to rate cutting would be pursued.

The mere fact that the gilt market continues to watch a particular monetary indicator at a time when a segment of the authorities has made it clear that the analysts' gaze should be deflected elsewhere illustrates the confusion into which the entire debate has fallen.

Yet the monetary debate is just a proxy for the Medium Term Financial Strategy, the chief architect of which was Mr Lawson. Hence which monetary term strategy was the cry last week in the City. Do both live? Or does either?

Early Red Books of the present administration hardly help to clarify the position. When Mr Lawson was Financial Secretary in 1980-81, he wrote: "Control of the money supply will over a period of years reduce the rate of inflation... It is not the intention to achieve this reduction in monetary growth by excessive reliance on interest rates... (Bringing down the rate of inflation) will create conditions for a sustainable growth of output and employment."

Subsequently, inflation fell but unemployment rose, while the January rise in base rates was partly designed to curb the growth in excess credit demand.

In those dim and distant days of the early eighties, EM3 was the preferred target variable for monetary growth. Mr Lawson described it as such in the 1981-82 Red Book, although he added that during the previous financial year, PSL1 had been a better guide to the true growth of broad money.

Allowable targets of monetary growth for four years from 1980-81 to 1983-84 were set at 7-11 per cent; 6-10 per cent; 5-9 per cent; and 4-8 per cent respectively. The eventual growth rates were 20 per cent;

14½ per cent; 10 per cent and 9½ per cent for these years.

Over the years, other indicators have come and gone. In the 1982-83 Red Book, the authorities suddenly sprang not just one monetary dial on the market but six - MO; non-interest bearing M1; EM3; PSL1; and PSL2. Some were laid to rest quite early, some had a very good innings, until finally reaching retirement like PSL2 this year.

Nevertheless, the authorities' affection remained unshaken for EM3. Paragraph 2.12 of the 1984-85 Red Book states unequivocally that "the target for broad money remains EM3."

The market, too, was keen on this monetary indicator, not least because it yielded precise indications about the funding programme. The monthly money supply figure is calculated after adding together bank lending and public sector borrowing, and then stripping out gilt sales external items; and the residual of the banks' net non-deposit liabilities. A forecast of allowable monetary growth over a certain period enabled the market to work out the funding requirement, after some straightforward algebraic manipulation of the monetary counterpoints.

In a real sense, therefore, the current thrust of policy is closely associated in the market's mind with a particular measure of monetary growth which has achieved acceptability. As the Bank of England knows, tossing the compass overboard has in the past obliged the authorities to pay a high price in terms of real returns in order to placate the traders' unease. That is why the authorities are concerned to adopt a gradualist approach. But perhaps the Chancellor has other considerations on his mind.

Patience Wheatcroft

ORDINARY SHARES

Home shopping revives on a dose of technology

The success of our business is subject to certain laws

Understanding these and other natural and commercial laws is essential for a successful financial group.

Hill Samuel Group recorded its fifth successive year of substantially increased after tax profits, 26 per cent ahead of 1984.

Survival of the fittest

A large measure of the group's success is based on the balanced expansion of its five main divisions, each among the leaders in its own field of operations. Merchant banking, Investment management services, Pensions and employee benefits, Insurance broking, Shipping services.

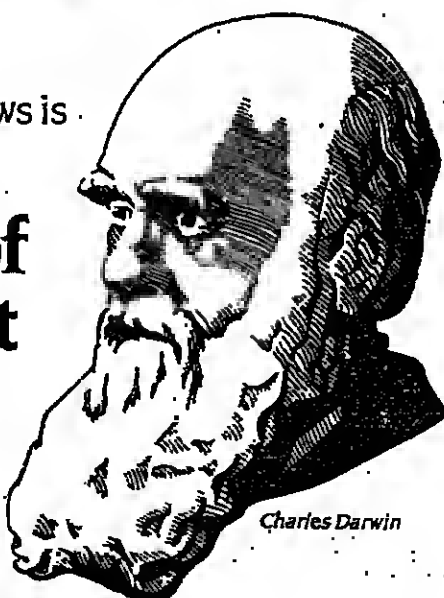
Acceleration is proportional to the impressed force

Effective growth must be planned. And resourced. During the year, permanent share and loan capital was increased by £120 million. Year end shareholders' funds were 50 per cent higher at £224 million.

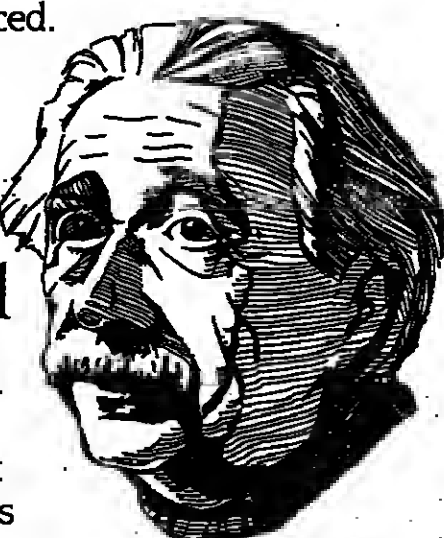
Energy is related to mass... but much more as well

The group's most important asset is its people. We take pride in the teams we have brought together. They operate to the highest professional standards in many different businesses and markets. Together they will continue to meet the changing needs of our customers.

A lot of good can flow from a big bang



Charles Darwin



Albert Einstein



Alfred Nobel

Results for the year ended 31 March	1985	1984	1983	1982	1981
Profits after taxation (£'000)	31,913	25,302	20,106	15,991	11,293
Earnings per share (pence)	37.53	33.70	27.49	22.29	16.04
Dividends per share (pence)	11.55	10.07	8.73	7.67	6.71

Hill Samuel Group

Lambert Brothers - Lowndes Lambert - Nohle Lowndes Wallem



A copy of our latest Annual Report can be obtained from The Secretary, Hill Samuel Group Plc, 100 Wood Street, London EC2P 2AL, Tel: 01-628 8011 on or after 10th June 1985.

The mail order industry is in decline. Instead, there is home shopping, which is proving to be a far more profitable.

The retail revolution has not restricted its impact to the high street; mail order has had to get a new look too. Now the catalogues are glossier, the merchandising better and there is far less emphasis on the "mail". The telephone and higher technology are bringing the business up to date.

The latest profit figures from the companies showed some impressive increases and the bullish tones of their chairmen suggest that there is more to come. "The company certainly believes that the full-year profits will record a worthwhile gain," said Mr John Brooman, of Freeman's, at Thursday's annual meeting. Those sentiments will be repeated at Empire Stores on Wednesday.

Hard to believe that only two years ago Empire looked precarious, near collapse, with losses of more than £1 million, and was relying on the Monopolies Commission to protect it from the giant "vulture", Great Universal Stores, which was trying to snatch up the body before it was dead.

The commission duly came to the rescue, but immediately Sears stepped in and suggested that Empire should merge with Grattan, which was also looking distinctly sickly. Empire insisted on independence and can now rejoice in it, but the interest of such outsiders as Sears does add spice to a sector already looking attractive on its own merits.

Grattan is now the star of the show, and the revolution there encapsulates the changes in the business. In the year to January 31 Grattan raised profits from £3.5 million to £9.7 million on a mere 4 per cent increase in sales volume.

Computers brought in more efficiency in staffing and stock control levels and the use of telephone ordering brought in new customers. Monday is now the busiest day of the week for the company as people who have spent the weekend browsing

through the Grattan catalogues use their office telephones to place an order.

Traditionally, mail order business has been based on giving credit to customers, but the company is now gently encouraging customers to pay for goods more quickly and even, with the Kaleidoscope catalogue, to pay for them in advance.

Although mail order companies have never actually given away their "free" credit, now that all retail business is so price sensitive there is a limit on how much they can load into the price of the goods. Particularly in a time of high interest rates, Grattan is pleased to be lowering its involvement in providing extended free credit.

Instead, it is launching new catalogues aimed at higher spending sections of the public, mimicking by mail the Nexts and Habitats. Target marketing is the favourite phrase of the managing director, Mr David Jones. It means that his special catalogue for young marrieds should not be sent to an elderly widow. This necessitates keeping detailed records of agents and customers and, with the aid of their computers, that is just what they do.

Lists are extremely valuable and Grattan, like all the mail order companies, has many. They form the basis for some of Mr Jones's more ambitious plans, for they point to who would be the right target for an insurance sales letter or the offer of a large loan.

Yes, Grattan shares the retail world's passion for financial services, and it intends to join in the fun. Then it may try selling holidays to its customers. GUS is putting out of the holiday business, selling its Global subsidiary to Intasun.

For a mail order company, the joy of selling services is that the mechanics are already in place and there is no need to carry more expensive stocks in overcrowded warehouse space. As a bonus, the lists themselves can be sold to discerning purchasers.

GUS is the biggest beneficiary of all this good news, for it still has a hunky 40 per cent of the mail order market. Profits for the year to March will be up from £227 million to around £260 million but the shares are already taking that into account.

The smaller independent houses all have their attractions. Grattan's shares have shot up, almost tripling within a year and at the current level of 242p they are selling on 12 times earnings.

Freeman, the London based company, is the least liked in the sector, perhaps because it relies more on the mail than the other companies. A possible Post Office strike is a permanent nightmare for the company. But last year it lifted profits from £14m to £22 million. Selling on 13 times earnings, the price of 230p is not demanding.

Patience Wheatcroft

Base Lending Rates

ABN Bank	12½%
Adam & Company	12½%
BCCI	12½%
Citibank	12½%
Consolidated Crds	12½%
Continental Trust	12½%
Co-operative Bank	12½%
C. Hoare & Co.	12½%
Lloyds Bank	12½%
Midland Bank	12½%
Nat West	12½%
TSB	12½%
Williams & Glyn's	12½%
Clubbank NA	12½%

† Mortgage Base Rate

This advertisement is issued in compliance with the requirements of the Council of The Stock Exchange. It does not constitute an invitation to subscribe or purchase the Stock.

KENNEDY BROOKES p.l.c.

(Incorporated in England under the Companies Act 1948 to 1981 - No. 1044906)

This Advertisement is issued in connection with the Rights Issue by

KENNEDY BROOKES p.l.c.

of £10,000,000 6½ per cent. Convertible Unsecured Loan Stock 2002 at par payable in full on acceptance on 27th June, 1985.

The Stock, which has been admitted to the Official List, is to be issued pursuant to a rights issue (details of which are contained in a circular to shareholders of the Company dated 14th May, 1985).

No offer or sale of any of the Stock has been made in the United States of America or in any other jurisdiction where such offer or sale would be prohibited by law.

Particulars of the Stock will be circulated in the Extel Statistical Services and copies may be obtained during normal business hours on any weekday (excluding Saturdays and public holidays) up to and including 21st June, 1985, from:

Hichens, Harrison & Co.

Bell Court House, 43/44 Broad Street Avenue

Blomfield Street, London EC2M 1LB

Telephone: 01-568 5171

and from The Company Announcements Office, The Stock Exchange, London EC2P 2BT up to and including 11th June, 1985.

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Trade 01-278 9161/5

Would you like to have a temporary yet fulfilling affair with a Digital wordprocessor?

An international investment organisation seeks a senior temporary secretary to work closely with a Digital wordprocessor for a mutually rewarding relationship. If you have the skills to succeed in this challenging role, then telephone Victoria Martin on 01-499 9175.

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Temporary Secretaries
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18 Hanover Square London W1R 6AL



Between Jobs?

Whether you want to temp for a short time or indefinitely we would like to hear from you.

For people with sound secretarial skills, W.P. experience and a friendly and flexible approach we offer:

- Excellent new rates
- Continuous work
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Please call Karen Sherman or Christine Williams today.

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Tel: 01-499 9175

Ask Alfred Marks.

£10,000 package

plus tremendous staff discounts

Exciting opportunity to join this up market perfume company as a PA/sh sec. Use your own proven organising ability to arrange promotions and presentations.

If you are in your 20's and have good skills, please call in or telephone 01-499 5881.

We will gladly arrange for you to see them.

Kim Stonebrook
16 Lansdowne Row
Berkeley Square
London W1.

ALFRED MARKS Recruitment Consultants

Secretary to Personnel

£10,000 pa plus superb benefits

Our client, a leading international investment bank, requires a secretary, preferably with personnel experience. You will probably be over 25, have a warm, down to earth personality and first class secretarial skills (110/65) combined with business acumen, that this top salary commands.

You will be working in prestigious offices and the splendid benefits you will receive include a subsidised mortgage scheme, after a qualifying period, a merit bonus and luncheon vouchers of £1.00 per day. Please contact Shân Davies 01-240 9911



Communications P.A. to £10,000
International company seeks a graduate PA/Sec for its Information Technology Division. Minimum supervision with maximum delegation and prospects if you have at least 3 years experience and skills of 90/50 (incl. audio).

A True Professional? £8,500
Confidence and self-motivation are qualities essential to fulfil this senior position. World-wide liaison, travel and conference arrangements are just part of this demanding role. You should have excellent skills (100/50), good education and be a non-smoker. Age 24+

Marketing £7,500
The PR and Marketing Division of this international trade organisation is looking for a highly motivated, versatile secretary to assist the Product Manager. You should enjoy extensive telephone liaison and have skills of 90/50 with 2-3 years' secretarial experience.

First Job?
If you are about to complete a secretarial course and have gained respectable shorthand and typing skills then we have a wide variety of interesting jobs to discuss with you.
If you are between jobs why not contact our Temporary Division?

GRADUATE APPOINTMENTS
7 PRINCES STREET W.1
01-629 7262

Temporary Secretaries

Does your job match up to your expectations?

Being in a job where you are really happy is a matter of luck. Usually, at Manpower we believe there is a lot more to finding the job where you will be happy than just luck. That's why we carefully match each one of our temporary secretaries to the assignments and then add all our other benefits such as excellent pay rates, holiday entitlement and sickness and accident cover - and FREE Word Processor training.

This approach has enabled our temporary staff to work on assignments that really do match up to their expectations. It has also helped to make Manpower the world's largest temporary help company. We would be glad to help you realise your job expectations. Call us now.

MANPOWER Tel: 225 0505
TEMPORARY SERVICES 24 hour answering service

TRAVEL REPRESENTATIVES

Travellers, the leading transatlantic tour operator to Europe requires part-time freelance travel representatives to escort groups of American clients from Heathrow and Gatwick Airports.

Experience in group tourism or allied fields would be helpful, whilst a willingness to work outside a 9 to 5 routine is essential. Applicants must be articulate with an outward going personality and professional attitude.

Additionally we require one Hotel Representative for the remainder of the summer season. Apart from the above mentioned qualities this person must have a good knowledge of London, be sales orientated, energetic and committed to their work.

Please call Debbie Wilkin on 01-637 5323 to apply.

Travellers
1 New York London Place, London, EC2A 3TE

PA Shorthand WP
Medical Secretary
HAMMERSMITH
Interesting and demanding position working for a Professor in Rheumatology, good medical secretarial skills, ability to communicate and organise in a friendly but professional atmosphere. Aged 30 plus.

Contact Jan Mills or Shân Davies
01-240-9911
31a James Street
London WC2

AUDIO SECRETARY
£7,000 NEG
Young, flexible, energetic person required to join our friendly team in busy professional W1 office, as a secretary to the Managing Director. Fast accurate typing, shorthand, WP experience preferred.

Age envisaged young 30s. Please call Karen on 580 7313 (No Agencies)

YOUNG BUSTLING
Ad Agency
Requires secretary/typist with lots of initiative and energy (short-hand preferred) negotiable. Ring Susan on 603 1441

RECEPTIONIST with Front Desk
£2,000-£2,500 per week. The position involves a friendly, efficient receptionist to greet and direct visitors, answer the phone, and manage the front desk. The successful candidate will be a young woman, aged 20-25, with a good command of English and a pleasant personality. Please call 01-499 9175 for an interview.

WIDIO SECRETARY WP & Typing
£2,000-£2,500 per week. The position involves a friendly, efficient secretary to assist the Managing Director with his correspondence, typing, and general office duties. The successful candidate will be a young woman, aged 20-25, with a good command of English and a pleasant personality. Please call 01-499 9175 for an interview.

FASHION SEC. PA with Typing
£2,000-£2,500 per week. The position involves a friendly, efficient fashion secretary to assist the Managing Director with his correspondence, typing, and general office duties. The successful candidate will be a young woman, aged 20-25, with a good command of English and a pleasant personality. Please call 01-499 9175 for an interview.

SECRETARY 20-25 years old
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WANG SUPERVISOR

The International Maritime Organisation seeks a supervisor to assume responsibility for the operation of its Wang word processing facilities. Main duties will be to (a) organize the word processing systems and co-ordinate the use of the facilities (b) train staff and assist operators in achieving full utilization of facilities (c) establish and maintain filing and storage system (d) liaise with equipment manufacturers and software houses (e) advise on the introduction of new equipment and the use of existing facilities.

Applicants will be educated to at least 'A' level standard and have formal secretarial or commercial training, thorough knowledge of Wang word processing operations and extensive relevant experience in training. Mature, stable personality essential with ability to organize and control work and deal smoothly with international staff at all levels. Complete proficiency in English is required and good knowledge of French and/or Spanish.

Starting salary from around £9,000 net of UK income tax, six weeks annual leave.

Written applications to:

Head of Personnel, IMO,
4 Albert Embankment,
London SE1 7SR.

Bernadette of Bond St.
01-629-1204
FOR EXEMPLARY TEMPORARIES.

SECRETARY/PA
£8,500
Investment company with smart West End location, needs a bright experienced Secretary/PA capable of organising a small team and existing in their sales effort.

Shorthand 50 and typing 50 wpm are required.

French and/or Spanish would be useful but not essential. Telephone 030 4987 for an appointment. (No Agencies please).

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PA to REGIONAL DIRECTOR (Europe)

of large U.S. CORPORATION

Up to £11,000 plus non-contributory pension and free BUPA. Business Director (English) with frequent travelling commitments seeks dynamic, intelligent, articulate PA to run office in beautiful country house outside HENLEY-ON-THAMES.

In addition to the usual office skills (100/60) at the very highest standard, the successful candidate will have fluency in at least one major European language, and several years' experience of working at this level. Age 30+.

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Today's television and radio programmes

Summaries by Peter Dear and Peter Davalle

BBC 1

6.00 **Castrol AM**. News headlines, weather, traffic and sports bulletin. Also available to viewers with television sets without the teletext facility.

6.30 **Breakfast Time** with Nick Ross and Debbie Greenwood. Weather at 6.55, 7.25, 7.55, 8.25 and 8.55; regional news, weather and traffic at 8.57, 9.27, 9.57 and 10.27; national news on BBC news at 9.00, 9.30, 10.00 and 10.30; sport at 7.25, 7.55 and 8.25; consumer report at 8.15; Richard Benaud reviews the morning newspapers at 8.37; Russell Grant at 8.45 and 9.15; Alan Titchmarsh strolls in the countryside in June. The guest is **Coventry**.

9.20 **Castrol 10.20** Play School, presented by Carol Leader, with guest Andrew Secombe.

10.40 **International Cricket**. The third and final game in the 55-over-a-side series between England and Australia for the Tresco Trophy, introduced from Lord's by Peter West. The commentators are Richie Benaud and Jim Laker with summaries by Ray Illingworth and Ted Dexter.

1.05 **News After Noon** with Richard Whitmore and Frances Cowardale. The weather prospects come from Bill Giles. 1.32 Regional News (London and SE only). Financial report followed by news headlines with subtitles.

1.35 **International Cricket**. Further coverage from Lord's of the single innings game between England and Australia. Continues on BBC 2 at 1.53. Regional news (not London).

3.55 **Berke**, narrated by Roy Kinnear with Sheila Walker. 4.10 **Captain Caveman**. Cartoon. 4.20 **Beaker**. Stories written and told by Christopher Lloyd. 4.35 **Dungeons and Dragons**. Cartoon adventures of a group of children trapped in a magic land.

4.55 **John Craven's Newsround**. 5.05 **Blue Peter**. Janet Ellis and Michael Sundin compete in races across the mud flats of the River Eves (Coventry).

5.35 **Men's European Gymnastics**. Highlights of the weekend's events in Oslo. The commentator is Ron Pickering.

6.00 **News with Sue Lawley** and Nicholas Witcher. Weather. London Plus. Presented by Jeremy Paxman and Sally Magnusson.

7.00 **Wogan**. Among tonight's guests is Sir Robin Day.

7.40 **Fame**. More drama from New York's High School for the Performing Arts. This week Danny, rehearsing the title role for the school's production of *Cyrano de Bergerac*, upsets his co-star when he falls for Nicole.

8.30 **'Allo 'Allo**. Comedy series, of doubtful taste, about a French café proprietor and his efforts in helping allied servicemen escape back to England from occupied France (r).

9.00 **News**. With John Humphrys. Weather.

9.25 **Panorama**. Not on the Runway. Michael Cockerill reports on the 30 years of working that has been going on over the site of Lord's third airport. Reports that it is to be Standed in Essex have been dismissed as "idle flying" by the minister responsible for the decision, Nicholas Ridley. He is due to announce the government's decision soon and the fruits of high pressure lobbying over three decades will be revealed.

10.05 **File on the Mountain Man** (1979) starring Chadstone. Adventure drama, set in the Wyoming of the 1830s, about two hunters' search for beaver furs and their encounters with wary Indian tribes. Directed by Richard Lang.

11.45 **Weather**.

TV-am

6.15 **Good Morning Britain**, presented by Anna Diamond and Nick Owen. News with Gordon Harker at 6.16, 6.30, 6.45, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30 and 9.00; sport at 6.30 and 7.37; exercises at 6.50 and 7.15; Popeye cartoon at 7.25; pop video at 7.54; astrology at 8.15; Jimmy Greaves's television highlights at 8.30; financial advice at 8.40; Bill Simpson's star turn at 9.05. The guests include Christopher Cazenove and Tony Greg.

9.25 **Thames news headlines**. 9.30 **For Schools**: Building a log house. 9.47 **Learning to read** with Basil Brush. 9.59 **Local customs**. 10.12 **The important products of Denmark**. 10.32 **The history and language of the Black Country**. 11.02 **Flowers**. 11.20 **Junior maths**. 11.38 **French conversation**.

12.00 **Alphabet Zoo**. Nerys Hughes and Ralph McTell with Kenny the Kangaroo (r). 12.10 **Let's Pretend** to the tale of the Train Spots and the Train. 12.30 **Pennywise**. Muriel Clark and Anne Brand with more money-saving ideas including a nourishing three-course meal for 50 pence.

1.00 **News** at 1.00 with Leonard Parfitt. Weather 1.20. **Thames news** from Robin Houston. 1.30 **Film: Godefred** (1973) starring Victor Garber. A musical version of St Matthew's Gospel set in New York. Directed by David Greene. 3.25 **Thames news headlines**. 3.30 **The Young Doctors**.

4.00 **Alphabet Zoo**. A repeat of the programme shown at noon. 4.15 **Cryptic Times** and 4.20 **The Incredible Hulk**. Cartoon version (r). 4.45 **Dramarama: A Proper Little Noisy**, by Jean Lue. The tale of a boy who discovers he has a talent for ballet dancing. Starring Douglas Hodge. 5.15 **Diffident Strokes**. American comedy series about a millionaire and his adopted family.

5.45 **News and weather**. 6.00 **Thames news** with Andrew Gardner and Tina Jenkins. 6.25 **Helpful Mr Taylor** Gee with Nicholas Witcher. American comedy series about conservation work by the National Trust.

6.35 **Crossroads**. Kath and John talk about their future. 7.00 **The Real World**. The first of a new seven-part series presented by Sue Jay and Michael Rodd. This evening's programme has good news for women who are anxious to have children (Oracle).

7.30 **Coronation Street**. Ivy receives an invitation but is in two minds whether to accept it or not (Oracle).

8.00 **World in Action Special: The Betrayal of Bhopal**. An investigation into the tragedy which claimed the lives of 2,500 people last December. With the help of confidential Union Carbide documents the programme uncovers a story of bad engineering, reckless cost-cutting and a wanton disregard for people's lives.

9.00 **Jenny's War**. Episode one of a four-part drama series about a career search for RAF son shot down over Germany during the Second World War. Starring Dyan Cannon with Robert Hardy and Elke Sommer.

10.00 **News at Ten and weather**.

10.30 **'A'** Part one of a new science fiction series that begins where the last, successful, series ended. It is now a year since the Final Battle in which the aliens were driven from Earth and their leader, Diana, captured. But she has escaped to rejoin her army.

12.15 **Night Thoughts**.



Nasser and Edens: End of Empire (Channel 4, 9.00 pm)

BBC 2

6.30 **Open University: The Plough and the Hoe**. 6.55 **Education: The Standards Debate**. 2 Ends at 7.20.

9.00 **Ceefax**.

9.15 **Daytime on Two**: Preparing a child for the outside world. 9.38 **A group of YTS trainees** and their former discover how a union can be helpful. 10.00 **For four and five-year-olds**. 10.15 **An African weaving song**. 10.28 **The legacy of Mao Tse-Tung**. 11.00 **Using the wind as an energy source** (Ceefax). 11.23 **German conversation**. 11.42 **Fay Welton** examines the life of Jane Austen through letters written by the authoress to her niece. 12.04 **Mindstretchers** - solutions. 12.10 **The world's weather systems**. 12.35 **Ceefax 1.50** (Trumpet) - a puppet programme for the young. 1.45 **Ceefax 2.00**. The story of Dizzy Duncan. 2.18 **Offices of today and the future**. 2.40 **How a computer can help a transport planner**.

3.00 **International Cricket**, continued from BBC 1. The closing stages of the final match in the 55-over-a-side series between England and Australia for the Tresco Trophy. The venue is Lord's.

7.30 **News summary** with subtitles. Weather.

7.35 **Set Man in the Kitchen**. Tom Vernon samples the fare of Portugal, including Shrimpe Panda, Codfish à Braz and vegetable soup, Cal do Verde, served with sausage and corned beef (Ceefax).

8.05 **The Living Planet**. Part one of a repeat of David Attenborough's 12-part series, in this programme the deepest gorge in the world is visited, as is Krakatoa, Mount St Helens, the Yellowstone Park and the Pacific seabed (Ceefax).

8.00 **Bodyline** - Part one of a five-episode series to be shown on consecutive nights about the infamous bodyline tour of Australia by the England cricket team in the winter of 1932/33. Tonight's episode develops the background of the three principal characters of the tour: the England captain, Harold Larwood, the English fast bowler and Don Bradman, the Australian batsman for whom the tactic was designed (see Choice).

8.30 **Man about the House**. Larry moves in to the girls' flat and their problems grow (r).

9.00 **End of Empire**. Part eight of the 14-part series on the removal of British troops from Egypt. (see Choice).

10.00 **Golf: Four Stars on the Four**. Highlights of the National Pro-Am Golf Tournament from Moor Park Golf Club.

10.45 **The Elvethorn House Film: The Dig** (1985) starring Julie Christie and Colin Firth. A computer operator in a bank crosses the path of a film actress, both of them searching for gold. Directed by Sally Potter.

12.30 **Closedown**.

● Thanks to Messrs Jardine, Bradman and Larwood and that potentially lethal business they were involved in the Test series of 1932-33, BODYLINE (9.00 pm) is a cricketer's term with connotations that are practically apocalyptic. But it is also a way of describing the method devised by the Australian television industry, and now adopted by the BBC, to avoid the calamity foreshadowed in the opening narration of tonight's film, "Soon", warns our narrator, "this story will survive only in the tales we tell our children." As a devout non-cricketer, I approached this five-part drama series with a healthy scepticism, but by the time I had reached the end, I was saying that "this is the TV series you watch even if you hate cricket" only served to thicken the gloom. In the event, I found myself watching the first episode right up to the end because I chose to, not because I

CHANNEL 4

2.35 **The Medicine Man**. Part one of an eight-part programme series on alternative medicine, first shown on ITV, deals with herbalism.

3.00 **Jack London's Tales of the Klondike**. The One Thousand Dollars is the story of a man who, quite rightly, believes that eggs are a rare commodity in the far flung gold fields and plans to make a fortune by selling them. The story is told in a series of sketches. 3.15 **John Ebdon** with recordings from the BBC sound archives. 3.57 **News**. 4.00 **Start the Week** with Richard Baker.

4.00 **News: Money Box** Louise Botting with advice on personal finance (r). 4.30 **Morning Star: Money** by Hill (r). 4.45 **Money** by Hill. 4.55 **Money** by Hill. 5.05 **Money** by Hill. 5.15 **Money** by Hill. 5.25 **Money** by Hill. 5.35 **Money** by Hill. 5.45 **Money** by Hill. 5.55 **Money** by Hill. 6.05 **Money** by Hill. 6.15 **Money** by Hill. 6.25 **Money** by Hill. 6.35 **Money** by Hill. 6.45 **Money** by Hill. 6.55 **Money** by Hill. 7.05 **Money** by Hill. 7.15 **Money** by Hill. 7.25 **Money** by Hill. 7.35 **Money** by Hill. 7.45 **Money** by Hill. 7.55 **Money** by Hill. 8.05 **Money** by Hill. 8.15 **Money** by Hill. 8.25 **Money** by Hill. 8.35 **Money** by Hill. 8.45 **Money** by Hill. 8.55 **Money** by Hill. 9.05 **Money** by Hill. 9.15 **Money** by Hill. 9.25 **Money** by Hill. 9.35 **Money** by Hill. 9.45 **Money** by Hill. 9.55 **Money** by Hill. 10.05 **Money** by Hill. 10.15 **Money** by Hill. 10.25 **Money** by Hill. 10.35 **Money** by Hill. 10.45 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The open door to prosperity

From previous page

leadership by trade associations working in the front line in China and at home.

Last year two-way trade rose to \$595m. At this level, Britain is still supplying barely one and a half per cent of China's imports, and given the Chinese desire to keep their sources of supply diversified, the scope for further growth must be substantial. This was the conclusion reached by the companies in the successful UK Offshore Oil Seminar held in China last December, and by the mission led by Lord Young in March this year. Two way trade of £1 billion should be possible within five years.

Conventional trade is only part of the picture. The Chinese "open door" is also available for a variety of commercial relationships including direct investment, joint ventures, processing agreements and the purchase of technology and consultancy.

China, moreover, is not only seeking relations in industry, but is also trying to expand the foreign impact on agriculture, tourism and financial services. At a time when Chinese peasants are buying motor cars and there is serious discussion of the development of a private capital market (a small one exists already) the possibilities seem endless.

Nonetheless, realizing profits in the short run can be difficult. The Chinese framework of law and commercial practice is still being worked into viable shape, the integration of foreign investment and domestic economic management is very imperfect, and issues such as profit repatriation in foreign exchange remain to be worked out to mutual satisfaction.

Rise in tourism has been remarkable

This complexity in both trade and investment, and the high costs of maintaining a presence in China, mean that the organization of commercial relationships can pose unusual problems for British companies. They make it particularly hard for small companies, to get a

foothold - although in many cases these have much to offer the Chinese market.

If the Sino-British relationship is to fulfil its potential, these and other problems will have to be tackled. For a market that seems likely to grow by at least seven per cent per annum to the end of the century, the effort should prove a good investment.

The expansion in the past eight years of cultural exchanges, personal links and of British tourism in China, have been remarkable. A decade ago visits were rare. Today, the groups and individuals going in each direction can hardly be kept count of. Academics, musicians, poets, actors, and vice-chancellors move around both countries as the result of a combination of private and official initiatives. And while in England, China and Chinese remain disproportionately small as subjects of study, in China, English is firmly established as the second language and in Shanghai, Angliophilia has risen to the establishment of a Shakespeare Research Society.

Flowing from the 1979 Agreement on Scientific and Technological Cooperation there have been many exchanges with major programmes under the auspices of the British Academy and the Royal Society. Access to China by British students has improved greatly. The disappointment has been the small number of Chinese students in Britain.

Out of 18,000 Chinese students abroad, the number in Britain is thought to be about 600. This is less than a tenth of the number in America and bears no relation to China's needs or Britain's capacity to provide the sort of advanced education the Chinese are seeking.

Some outside China have questioned the firmness of China's intentions to keep the "open door" open. In the Sino-British case the mutual benefits in political, economic and cultural terms are too strong to ignore.

On the Chinese side, Premier Zhao Ziyang has a strong record on consistency: he told an internal audience six years ago "If an order is issued in the morning and rescinded in the evening, it will break faith with the people, and no one will know what to do".

Christopher Howe

Professor of Economics with reference to Asia, University of London

Running to win in a new world



China's top jogger. At 66, Zhao Ziyang, Premier of the State Council, keeps fit by running for 40 minutes a day. Above right: China's paramount leader, Deng Xiaoping. Below: Hu Yaobang, Secretary-General of the Chinese Communist Party

history and compare it with the China of today.

The "open door" policy has let in foreign traders, their products and their know-how, not as a reluctant yielding to overwhelming foreign insistence but as a positive recognition of the need for the outside world.

Diplomacy has begun to mean something much more serious to China. It has joined the United Nations. It has been steadily filling its overseas missions with competent negotiators and trained foreign affairs specialists in place of the old faithful whose only qualifications had been distinguished army or party service. It has concluded an agreement with Britain over Hong Kong which is unprecedented in its inspired compromises and concessions to outside opinion.

In the days of ping-pong diplomacy the deliberate throwing away of a winning position was a mark of Chinese superiority and arrogance. Now the Chinese play to win, as the Los Angeles Olympics demonstrated. What is important about these post-Mao developments is that they look neither backward nor inward. China looks ahead and it cares what the world thinks. That is the great breakthrough.

Potentially this enormous country has great strength. "But when it gets rich and powerful, won't it threaten us?" ask its neighbours. Historically there is little evidence of such a desire and why should China not continue to prefer its own cultural self? Recognition of the rest of the world does not imply greed to control it. Diplomacy may be China's new way of holding the world at arm's length.

Already it has the makings of the leader by example of the Third World. Why should it not prefer that role? It is not in the Soviet or the US camp; it is... China.

Confucius liked "the middle way". It looks as though modern China is to try the same road but leading forward through progress, not backwards by mistaken nostalgia.

Hugh Baker

The author is head of the Contemporary China Institute, School of Oriental and African Studies, and Reader in Modern Chinese, University of London.



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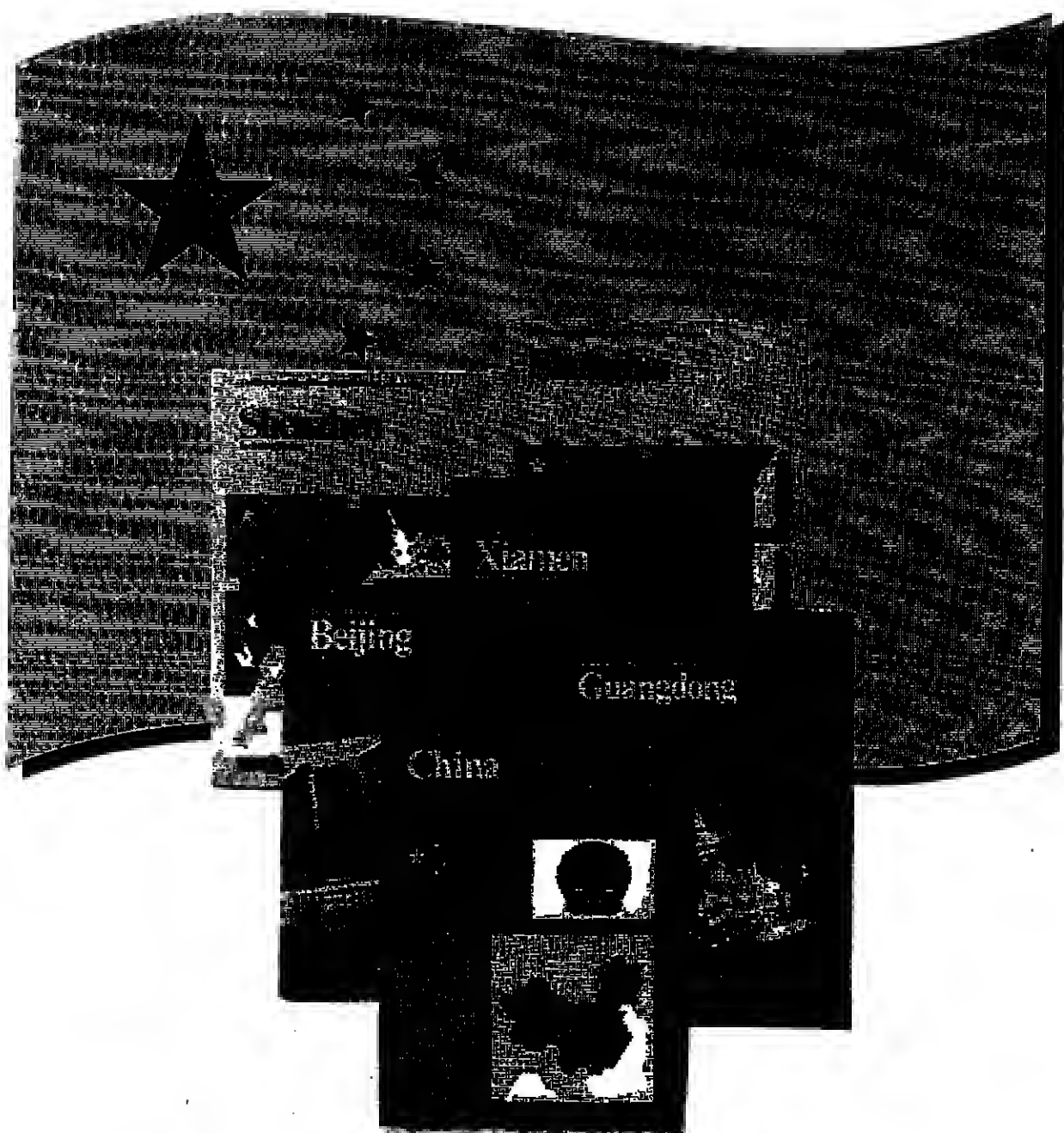
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Radical moves to raise the trade barriers

The opportunities for British trade and investment in China are more extensive and predictable than ever. And while Deng Xiaoping has affirmed that socialism will "remain forever", Premier Zhao Ziyang has promised that the "open door will never close, but will be kept open still wider". For five years after Mao's death in 1976 the Chinese economy went through several sharp gyrations. First as power changed hands, and then as a preliminary experiment in economic reform went badly wrong. Since 1981 a programme of "readjustment" has been implemented. Long-term targets have been made more moderate and emphasis concentrated on the problems of agriculture and light industry.

Living standards, which for many Chinese had declined since the 1950s, have also been raised both in cities and the countryside. The first priority in economic reform has been agriculture. A new system has replaced the People's Communes, giving much greater incentives and replacing management responsibility in peasant households.

The record-breaking advance of agricultural output has been a key to rising living standards, and is now encouraging the planners to re-think their need for food imports. It has also encouraged a second phase of reform directed to industry.

The reforms of foreign trade and attitudes towards it are potentially even more radical. The old administrative foreign trade monopoly, being replaced by a network of organizations that will eventually import and export as agents for domestic producers and consumers.

At the same time the role of local authorities in foreign trade and investment has been expanded. To provide the incentives to make this work, a price reform is underway and

the yuan has been devalued to make exporting more profitable. What is the size of the Chinese market and what share of it can British businessmen hope to achieve? Last year China's two way trade totalled \$50 billion. The route to this peak has been uneven. Trade quadrupled in the 1970s, actually fell by 10 per cent in the 1980s, and expanded jerkily in the 1970s. Thus China's share of world trade, which had reached 2.4 per cent in 1959, fell to 0.7 per cent in 1978, and, even after five years of rapid growth, has reached only 1.4 per cent.

Looking ahead, the Chinese envisage trade and the domestic economy both growing at about 7 per cent up to the year 2000. Given reasonable world trade conditions, this target is feasible, could prove conservative, and would not involve any unrealistic rise in China's share of world trade.

A reversal of recent trends would be difficult. China's incoming generation of leaders would have no reason to initiate it, and it would not be politically popular. More than 20 million Chinese are engaged in export-related employment, and when the United States recently announced new measures that would affect Chinese textile exports, the Chinese angrily pointed out that these regulations would cost 100,000 jobs.

In the division of China's present trade, Japan and Hong Kong currently supply 40 per cent of the market and Canada and the United States 15 per cent. Given that, while Hong Kong's share is on the rise, China's declining need for food may reduce the North American share, this 55 per cent is unlikely to change much.

Britain is therefore in competition for the balance - about \$12 billion now and a prospective \$35 billion in 15 years. Our present share of one and a half per cent is too small. There seems no reason why we should only do half as well as West Germany, which does not have our current advantage in offshore oil technology. The Chinese market is therefore quite large, growing, and Britain is under-represented in it.

Progress in encouraging foreign investment between



Strong-arm tactics: Girls from an all-women oil-rig in eastern China

1979 and 1983 was fairly limited. Oil apart, most investment was by Hong Kong businessmen and much was in small-scale ventures. With one or two exceptions, success in attracting technically advanced ventures was small. This reflected foreign uncertainties over the tax and legal environment, lack of infrastructure in the original four special economic zones, concern at possible disclosure of technology to third parties, and other worries.

Even in the oil sector there has been disappointment with western operators and investors at the lack of commercial finds, and by the Chinese at the practical difficulties of securing the full transfer of technology to which they feel contractually entitled.

In 1984 and 1985 there was an upturn in commitments following improvements in the taxation arrangements. Among the most interesting current developments are the Volkswagen venture to produce the Santana, the Pilkington venture to establish an enormous production facility in Shanghai, and a project in the textile sector by Tootal to produce polyester thread, of which a third will be sold in China.

Chinese priorities for trade and investment are known both from statements to businessmen, current plans and advance indications of the shape of the seventh five-year-plan due to start in 1986.

Energy, transport and communications remain key sectors. Long-term plans emphasize in particular the rising importance of hydro-electricity and coal, while the incentives to improve the trend of oil output remain very strong. This will require intensified exploration and enhanced recovery systems

onshore, as well as a continuation of the offshore drive.

These are all sectors in which British firms are already active. Shell and BP in energy, Cable and Wireless in telecommunications, and British Aerospace, which has had success in sales on its own and through its share in Airbus Industrie. Power transmission, rail and coastal road systems are some of the newer areas in which the Chinese are looking for foreign technology and participation.

While industrialization remains central, opportunities exist in other sectors. For example, the Chinese have ambitious plans to increase storage capacity for agricultural products and to introduce more advanced food-processing techniques. As living standards rise and city populations grow, the

Tourism and business travel is expanding

modernization of agriculture and food will have to keep pace. Rising living standards have also been reflected in recent increases in imports of consumer goods such as colour televisions and refrigerators.

Tourism and business travel is another part of the economy which is expanding rapidly. Last year a million foreigners visited China. Given the expansion in foreign contacts and the marvellous natural and man-made sights open to visitors, the only ceilings on this are air fares and the capacity of the Chinese to provide facilities that satisfy foreign standards at realistic prices. This is a sector where the benefits of foreign participation in design, consultancy and management are urgently needed - a fact discovered by

the GrandMet International Services group during the past year.

When foreign trade was controlled by Peking bureaucrats, the question of which parts of China offered the best opportunities never arose. Today, geographical factors can be as important as sectoral ones. Most western companies at present still gravitate towards the established coastal centres.

The recent opening of 14 cities to foreign investment will widen still further the prospects available. Unlike the relatively small special economic zones, the 14 account for a third of Chinese industrial output and virtually all of the country's port capacity.

However, it would be a mistake for British firms to limit their strategic thinking too narrowly. The Japanese are already to be found in inland projects in north China and it is worth remembering that Premier Zhao and other current leaders have long personal experience of the relatively deprived regions of south and west China.

Exploiting the possibilities for the inland provinces will not be easy. It may well require resources beyond the capacity of individual companies. In this environment the most successful will be those that can put together multi-company, international packages.

Supporting a quarter of the world's population, the Chinese economy must be of international concern. The challenges of China's development are not simply challenges for the Chinese, they are challenges for us as well.

Christopher Howe

People's Daily hoists small flag in the information revolution

The inauguration of an international edition of the Chinese Communist Party organ, the *People's Daily*, is the latest step in the gradual opening of the country's Press to foreign influence and modern ideas.

The *People's Daily* is still, by the most generous standards of world journalism, primitive. It consists of six to eight pages of dry, official information, propaganda and moral tales about the importance of the party spirit.

Foreign coverage is still selective, though more balanced than it was 10 years ago. To a Chinese reader, the newspaper has come on somewhat over the past decade, but to a western seer after the facts about China today it is still inadequate and dull.

A more encouraging development, from the foreign observer's point of view, has been the continued publication of the English-language *China Daily*, widely seen as the foreign mouthpiece of the pragmatically inclined leadership group around Mr Deng Xiaoping, the elder statesman.

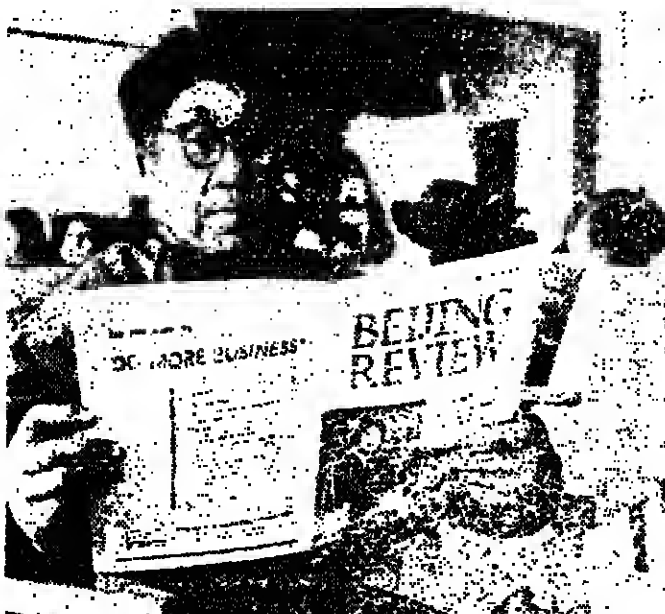
Started some four years ago, the eight-page daily concentrates on news of China's economic development, especially when it involves joint ventures, loans, technical help and other arrangements with foreign firms. It is bright in style by Chinese standards, and frequently prints exposés of economic problems and even scandals, which give an impression of lively reporting.

Other high-level press organs in Peking include the *Kuangming* ("enlightenment") Daily, which is supposed to cater for the more intellectual stratum, and which has recently been used as a vehicle for discussion of economic reform.

The leading periodical is the *Red Flag*, official journal of the Communist Party, which is so dull and theoretical that only the most ambitious cadres read it in any detail.

The common man's favourite newspaper in the capital is the *Peking Evening News*, a lively and sometimes crusading little tabloid which carries all kinds of intriguing stories about freaks, travel, new products, Chinese opera, and the like.

People who wish to inform themselves about foreign affairs and the writing of foreign journalists about China can subscribe to the *Reference News*, a mass-circulation daily which reprints materials from foreign press.



Reading himself in: A passenger at Shanghai airport with one of the thousands of magazines now published in China

Peking also has daily newspapers related to trade union activity, sports and other social topics. However, the military *Liberation Army Daily* is not sold to foreigners, though its contents are easy to obtain in Hong Kong.

Shanghai has two major political newspapers - the *Liberation Daily* and the *Wen Hui Po*, whose name is difficult to translate, though it means something like "abundance of writing". Foreigners are not allowed to buy these on the ground that they illuminate only local conditions.

For the past few years it has again become possible for foreigners to buy the main provincial dailies, but not those produced under the aegis of municipal authorities.

There is nervousness among the authorities that foreigners should not read about local affairs in the provinces, though one can learn about most of the important topics from broadcast-monitoring in Hong Kong and elsewhere.

Repetition remains the worst fault of the Chinese media - it being thought, apparently, that too policy of the Party of Government will get through to the public at large unless it is repeated a thousand times in the Press and in the radio and television programmes.

The most encouraging development in the past few years has been the huge increase in magazines and periodicals. Previously there was hardly

anything outside the strictly official Press and that dealt mostly with politics (the bane of most Chinese writing since the mid-1960s).

Now the bookstands are full of modestly produced but informative periodicals on anything from philately to health in old age. Including the new magazines which keep springing up to the provinces, the total may well be in the thousands.

However, the major publications frequently criticize the smaller magazines for such decadent practices as printing pictures of pretty girls on their covers and even pornography (a relative term in prudish China).

As in all Communist countries, a large amount of what is printed is "internal", not for general circulation. The exaggerated concern for security is one of the worst of the features of the modern Chinese Press. Most of the time it is not a question of keeping genuinely sensitive materials from the eyes of foreigners, but protecting the backs of officials who are unsure of the policies they are implementing, and unwilling to face any shadow of criticism.

Until the blight of "internal" classification has been cleared away, the Chinese Press will continue to be of only limited interest to anybody except specialists.

David Bonavin

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CHINA/4

FOCUS

The so-called 'four modernizations' aim at transforming the country by Mighty engine engages first gear

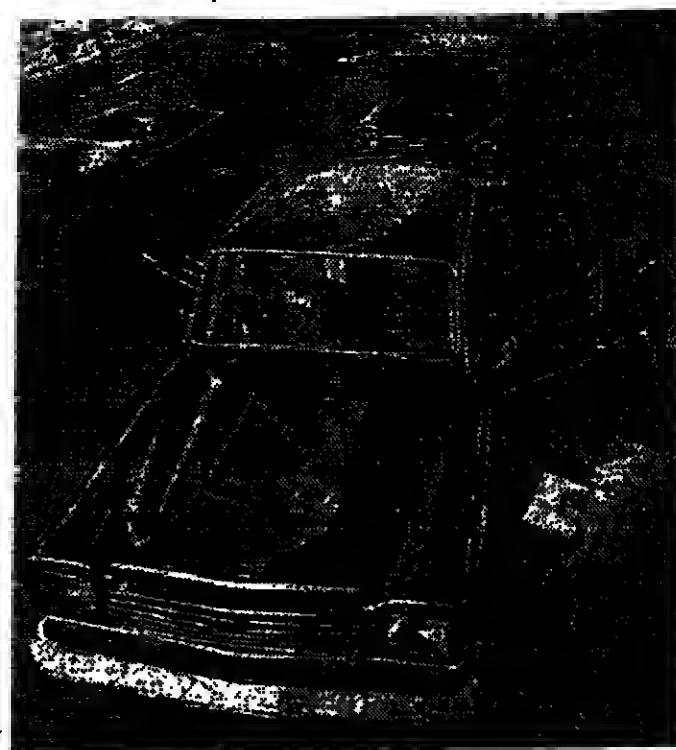


The decision last October by the Central Committee to reform the economic structure sets the framework for the task of modernizing Chinese industry.

It spelt out the need to dismantle the structure of centralized planning and marketing of industrial goods. China's industrial economy, it recognized, was the victim of bureaucratic and geographical bottlenecks. The loser was the country. Everyone was "eating from the same big pot" and the fare was uninteresting and of low quality.

The Central Committee said it was seeking to bring into full play the "enthusiasm, initiative and creativity" of the more than one million urban industrial, building, transport, commercial and service enterprises and their workforce of more than 80 million. Only by so doing, it declared, could the country quadruple its annual industrial and agricultural output by the end of the century.

Enterprises would henceforth have the power to make decisions which affected their



Shanghai cars coming off the assembly line

are supposed to be in place by 1990. In practice, there are immense problems on the economic, political and social fronts. The difficulties emerged early: the 1984 budget showed a deficit of 5 billion yuan - 2 million yuan more than budgeted for. The main reasons for this, according to the state planning minister, Mr Song Ping, were a lack of strict control, lax management and supervision, and the influence of new unhealthy practices.

The huge industrial growth - 14.5 per cent instead of the planned 5 per cent - strained transport systems, as well as supplies of energy and raw materials. The target in 1985 would be 8 per cent growth, but preliminary figures for January showed the extent of over-heating - 24.5 per cent compared with the same period in 1984.

Describing the energy problem as acute, Mr Song added that in some places (like Guangdong province), power blackouts were so frequent that they disrupted production. The strain on trunk railway lines had become so serious, he said, that huge amounts of goods were being stockpiled for shipment and passenger trains were excessively overloaded.

At the same time, there was a

problem of economic waste: as Mr Song put it, the structure of industrial production and the mix of manufactured goods failed to keep pace with changes in consumption patterns. As a result, there was an over-supply of poor quality but high-priced consumer goods for which there was little demand, while popular high-quality brand-name goods were in short supply.

Having heard the starting whistle blow for the modernization drive, factories had gone full steam ahead to increase output, resulting in a situation which, newspapers said, resembled the pursuit of production targets of the disastrous "great leap forward" in the 1950s.

The incentive for change was the new bonus system which got quickly out of hand. Bank disbursements to cover wage increases and bonuses - much of which was deemed "indiscriminate" - increased by 22 per cent over 1983. Such a surge in money supply was fuelling inflation, so another 52 billion had to be spent on importing popular consumer goods like colour television sets, refrigerators and washing machines to soak up the excess.

Other economic problems were unauthorized price rises and the upsurge of speculation in raw materials, which were blamed on the worship of profits above all else. Lumped under the heading of "unhealthy tendencies" (which included outright corruption of officials), these economic setbacks were bound to have political ramifications for the reformers.

However, the decision-makers adhered to the path of reform. "There is no experience for reference", admitted the China news service in March, "nor are there rules and laws to follow. Therefore, it is unavoidable that some mistakes and problems will arise, although they are not caused by the reform policies themselves".

By publicizing the difficulties and negative effects - including the upsurge of decadent western traits - which have arisen in the course of economic liberalization and opening up the country to foreign investors, the reformers have pre-empted a possible backlash from the conservatives who prefer the tight central planning of a Soviet-style economy.

Mr Song said: "The tasks in 1985 are colossal". The three important areas which needed most attention were pricing

Tighter controls on factory ambition

reform (which has only just begun), wage reform (which begins on July 1) and keeping key construction projects and technological transformation of enterprises "on an appropriate scale in order to... make necessary preparations for the seventh five-year plan (1986-90)".

The initial response to the problems experienced in the first few months of economic reform has been to tighten controls over factories' ambitions to import new technology. Industrial transformation will be carried out under greater supervision. Whether this means that bureaucrats have regained their hold over factory directors remains to be seen.

Mary Lee

Fields flourishing under free enterprise

Agriculture has been the biggest success in the development of China in the 1980s. From being a grain-deficit and cotton-deficit country, China has turned into a net exporter of these products. Nonetheless, domestic prices of food and clothing have risen, and the Government has had to pay huge food subsidies for urban residents.

This paradox is explained by the new freedom granted to the peasants. No longer compelled to work on communal fields for a tiny income, they can now grow more or less what they please and market it in the most profitable way.

Though the peasants must still fulfil certain production quotas for the state, they have proved more enthusiastic about their work when they can see it linked directly to cash rewards, at the going price. This has led to a big improvement in supplies at free markets, whereas the supply at official food shops has deteriorated.

To improve all-round food supplies, the Government has been forced into a position of taking with one hand what it gives away with the other. But the alternative would have been to pay direct subsidies to the peasants, which would not have had the stimulating effect on productivity that has resulted from the past five years' reforms.

Official reports say China could export as much as 5 million tons of grain this year, and its reluctance to fulfil recent purchase contracts has been a disappointment for the United States. Its cotton crop has improved so sharply that it may disrupt the world cotton market if it does not regulate its exports.

In an astonishing reversal of policy, officials are predicting that 2.5 million fewer hectares of farmland will be sown to grain this year, when the target is for a harvest of 405 million tonnes - 2 million less than last year's record yield.

Tobacco and water-melons are cited as crops which are benefiting from the reduction in grain acreage. Soybeans, wheat and rice are being favoured by

profit-conscious farmers over the less profitable maize and sorghum, which in the past have been very common crops in northern China.

At the same time, the authorities have warned peasants not to go too far in replacing grain with other crops, even if they had more trouble disposing of their grain surplus last year. National security is considered to need grain stocks to meet any emergency.

Those who have partly or entirely given up grain production are concentrating on

raising poultry and pigs, marketing eggs and fish and growing more fruit and vegetables.

The cotton harvest last year rose to 6 million tonnes over the previous year's record of 4.64 million tonnes. However, quality problems still hamper China's efforts to export more cotton.

The overall aim of the Government and Communist Party is to reduce sharply the number of people living on the land - still put at about 80 per cent of the country's 1.1 billion population.

One key policy in this aim is the building of new towns in the rural areas, where small-to-medium industries can be developed more effectively than on the communes, which were abolished last year.

There is no doubt that the reforms have brought an impressive rise in production and rural incomes. The question is whether yields can continue rising so fast after the initial slack left over from Mao's policies has been taken up.

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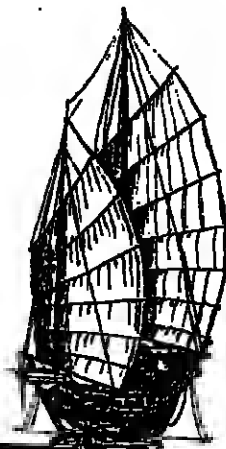
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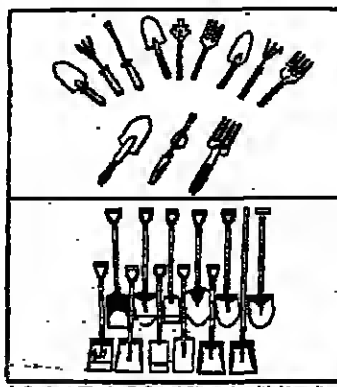
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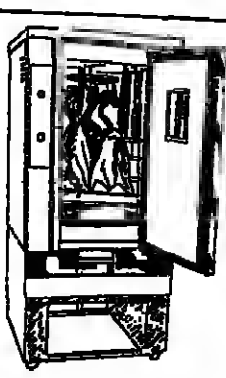


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CHINA/5

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Long climb in search of forbidden techno-fruit

Matching Moscow: Tanks in Peking last year for the first parade since the Cultural Revolution.

New model army forms behind safe frontiers

Modernization of the Chinese armed forces proceeds with a misleading lack of urgency. There is no sense of perceived threat. The Chinese reckon the Russians must mobilize another four to five million men to launch an effective invasion of China. The 50 Soviet divisions presently deployed along the Chinese border are considered undermanned and patchily equipped. The Chinese also believe their second strike capability is now formidable enough to deter a Soviet nuclear blitzkrieg. Peking is confident that the People's Liberation Army, the PLA, could outdo Afghan irregulars in a conventional defensive campaign.

Not that the Chinese take their defence problems lightly. The lessons of the 1979 "counter-attack" against Vietnam have been thoroughly digested. Embarrassing as this clumsy campaign might have been for the PLA, it is still rated an unqualified success. Its goals were realistic and accomplished. Two thirds of the Vietnamese army is today tied down on the Chinese border.

The Chinese have identified their three main requirements for modernization. The four million-strong PLA, with its air and naval wings, must first improve the quality of its personnel, then upgrade its organizational structures and finally replace outdated hardware.

A largely peasant army cannot handle modern weapons, Chinese spokesmen contend, until expertise is raised at all levels. This directly contradicts the dogma of the cultural

CHINA'S ARMED FORCES

Population: 1,039,000,000

Total regular forces: 4,000,000.

Army: 3,180,000.

Navy: 350,000. Fleet includes two

nuclear submarines and 38 major

surface combat ships.

Air Force: 490,000, including

220,000 air defence personnel,

5,300 combat aircraft.

Paramilitary forces: about

12,000,000, including militia.

People's Army Police Force, border

security, etc.

Conscript service: army 3 years,

navy and air force 4 years.

Source: *The Military Balance 1984-85*, International Institute for

Strategic Studies

revolution, when Mao politi-

cized the military for his own

ends.

Not until the Chairman was

safely entombed and his fol-

lowers arrested did the present

paramount leader of China,

Deng Xiaoping, himself a

victim of Maoism, make the

first moves towards overhauling

the PLA.

A leavening of urban middle

school graduates now blends

with the largely peasant army

intake. Conscripts serve a

standard three years but the

better educated are offered

incentives to stay on. Com-

missions are no longer granted

directly from the ranks. All

officers must attend military

academy and pass examinations

before promotion.

Personnel improvement in

the PLA is believed to be

nearing completion. When it

is, possibly this year, the moment

will be ripe for the reintroduc-

tion of military ranks.

Appraisal has been made of

military organizations in other

parts of the world. Particular

interest is shown (privately) in

the tactics and logistics of the

Israeli army.

Phase two of the reform of

the PLA could very well see its

overall strength reduced to

three millions in the next 18

months, deployed through some six instead of the present 11 military regions, commanded by a more youthful, streamlined general staff with communications to match. But plans for confronting the Soviet Union, the one opponent capable of outright invasion, will remain based on Maoist concepts of "people's war".

There is, in truth, no alternative. The PLA remains a purely defensive force. It has no way of striking back at the Russians except through nuclear arms. Virtue is made of necessity by employing the nation's one abundant resource - manpower - to lure the enemy in deep and bog him down.

The Chinese recognize the military realities. Power springs not merely from the muzzle of a gun, as they well know, but also from an economy capable of forging the complex systems of modern war.

Off-the-shelf purchases of hardware are out of the answer. The Chinese insist on producing their own. They have no intention of being caught out again, as they were in the late 1950s, when the squabble with Khrushchev cut off their military supplies. This partly explains why their purchasing negotiations have dragged on fruitlessly, worldwide, despite promises of vast, pending deals with European countries and the US.

But it is also because the Chinese feel they have time. The Soviet threat has faded. The pressure is off internally. The PLA has been taken out of politics. The coalition of elderly generals and conservative party cadres who once confronted Deng Xiaoping is broken up.

China is looking to its defences - systematically, effectively and gradually.

Russell Spurr

The author, who lives in Hong Kong, is working on a book on China's entry into the Korean War.

Giving a new application to one of Chairman Mao's sayings, the Party General Secretary, Mr Hu Yaobang, has likened the reform of China's science and technology system to "mobilizing tens of thousands of horses and soldiers to climb the hill and pick peaches". The horses and soldiers correspond to China's science and technology workers, the hill to the four modernizations, and the peaches to the application of science and technology results.

Since 1949, China's science and technology system has been bedevilled by its Soviet-style structure. It is true that this system, which tends to concentrate resources into certain key areas, has led to one or two notable successes.

One striking example in March 1984 was the successful launch of an experimental communication satellite. Last year a list was published of 38 other major research projects to be completed by 1990. This included projects in such fields as energy, raw materials, electronics and textiles. A new 15-year plan for science and technology up to the year 2000 is under consideration by the State Planning Commission.

However, research which is not in one of the key areas has in the past suffered. To tackle this, over the past two years a new contract system has been introduced to 11 per cent of China's 4,450 independent research institutes. On March 13, the Central Committee announced a widening of these reforms, to increase self-reliance in the institutes by reducing and eliminating state subsidies over three to five years.

Research results will be treated as tradeable commodities, subject to patent protection. Prices will be determined simply by negotiation, and will, initially at least, be exempt from tax. One example of how this works was the "technology market" held recently in Peking's Exhibition Centre. At the same time, reforms are being introduced to allow individual scientists to get more financial remuneration for their work on a "more work, more pay" principle.

It is not yet clear to what extent this market-orientated approach will oust centralized planning. It is clear that "basic research and some applied research will continue to receive state funding, either on the old system or by means of newly

formed science foundations. It seems likely that the key projects will continue to get support, though the contract system may apply to some of them.

One of the biggest obstacles to modernization which China faces is lack of trained personnel, especially in the middle age range, because of the years of turmoil between 1966 and 1976. Although more than six million people are officially designated as science and technology workers, fewer than 400,000 are of doctoral level. The problem is compounded by the irrational use of those who have been trained. The most talented students tend to be assigned to the key universities and academy institutes rather than the productive sector.

The Government is attacking this problem by increasing job mobility for scientific personnel, expanding and improving the university system.

In addition, China is increasingly looking to other countries to supply the technologies it needs. Fifty countries have now signed science and technology agreements which help establish contacts and provide a framework within which trade can expand. The United States-China Agreement, for example, now has 23 protocols covering specific areas of collaboration.

The United Kingdom-China Agreement, signed in 1978, also provides an umbrella for an impressive number of exchanges, covering offshore oil and space technology as well as many academic and research fields.

By a Special Correspondent



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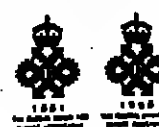
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The one baby
'ideal family'

China's demographers today ogle, with some trepidation, the likely emergence of a one-two-four family which could have a destabilizing social impact on the sex and age structure of China's population by the year 2000. The 'four' represents two sets of grandparents and the 'two' the single child's parents.

Since 1979 the government has been advocating as national policy the universal concept of a one child ideal family and during the past six years has had considerable success in cities such as Peking, Shanghai, Tianjin and Guangzhou (Canton) in promoting this ideal: in Peking last year, of all new babies, more than 90 per cent were first-born.

The government has stated that throughout China one-child families account for more than 21 per cent of child-bearing households and there were some 35 million single children in China. New-born single babies in 1984 accounted for 83 per cent of urban births, which contrasted with only 62 per cent in rural areas.

The campaign in the countryside, where 80 per cent of the population lives, has not been totally successful. Rural dwellers are 'allowed' two children and 'may not' have three. Nevertheless, the concept of a one-child family is still anathema to many peasant couples. This is especially the case where the potential work contribution of children may well outweigh any punitive schemes such as fines, additional taxes or reduction in size of household agricultural plots, which can be levied against couples who have three or more children.

All Chinese provinces, major cities, local county and village authorities have introduced elaborate incentive and disincentive schemes to reduce birth rates and to encourage families to opt for the one child bonus

system. The emergence of an affluent peasantry in many parts of rural China, unshackled from the previous constraints of a rigid economic system and now allowed virtually unfettered opportunity to grow produce and engage in handicraft and service activities, is reflected in the material improvement of China's rural households.

Unfortunately for the government, and the local authorities which have to administer the intricate system of rewards and punishments, many couples are prepared to finance the increased taxes levied against them, for over-producing children with the increasing profits derived from their newly found economic entrepreneurial skills under the production responsibility system.

Demographers, economists, sociologists and even psychologists are now engaged in analysing the effects of the five-year-old campaign to promote the single-child family. They are making various projections for the use of party officials responsible for policy making and the government workers involved in executing programmes which are designed to keep China's population at the 1,200 million mark by the year 2000.

The population in mid-1985 is approximately 1,040 million, with a current annual growth rate of just over 1 per cent. Because of the large number of young people out of legally marriageable age (20 for women and 22 for men) 16 million couples a year for the rest of this decade will be eligible to marry and start families.

Psychologists are concerned with the effect on a single child, bereft of siblings, who could be spoiled and grow up egocentrically. The demographers focus on the likelihood that a lone child policy, rigorously enforced

for the rest of the century, would result in stabilization of China's population from the 1985 estimate to perhaps 1,050 million in 2000. If the policy were to be continued for a century, the demographers could project a steady decline so that by the year 2085 there would be only 370 million people in China.

The economists have been at pains to explain the expanding burden on health, education and welfare services which the 500 million additional Chinese,

who have swollen the national population figures since Liberation in 1949, place on the country today. Not to be outdone, the sociologists wish to highlight the difficulties that China might face of a rapidly ageing population if application of the one-child family continues for the next 20 years.

The present drastic fertility reduction programme would imbalance the population structure over two or three generations to the point where the percentage of the elderly will start to rise dramatically, certainly at a significant pace by the year 2000.

On long-term estimates, at some time between the years 2020 and 2040, serious dependency problems would emerge and there could be as many as 25 per cent of the population in the elderly dependent age group. At present eight per cent of the population is over 60.

While these are perhaps still mostly theoretical considerations, the ultimate extension of the present successful urban programme to the rural sector will certainly start to have a major impact by 1990.

The continuing preference for a male heir is strongly rooted in

rural families and the problem of female infanticide or gross neglect is continuing to be documented.

The deliberate neglect and ultimate death of a sickly girl, even if immediate infanticide is not directly practised, may allow a family to try again in the hope of having a boy.

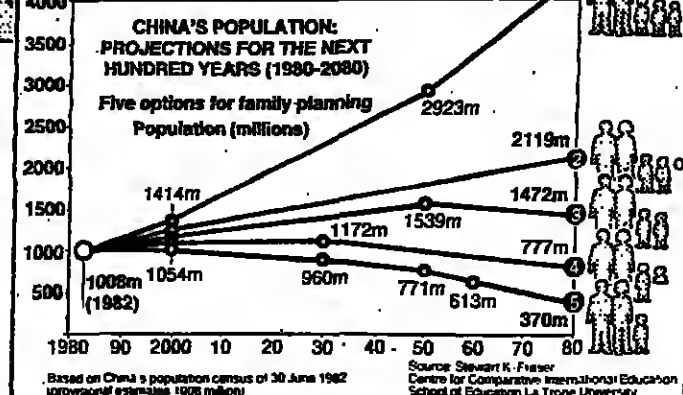
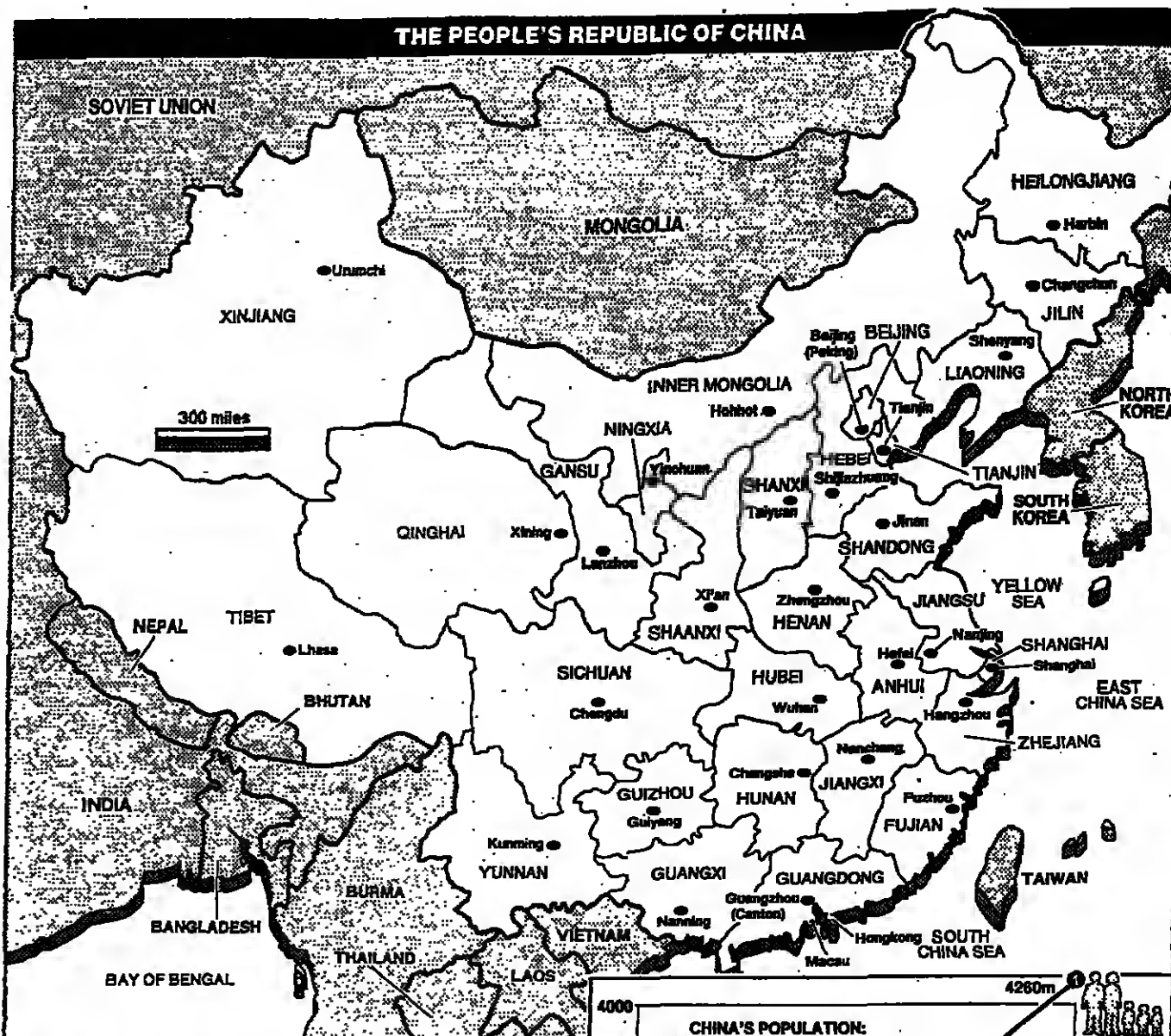
Perhaps the stubbornness or shrewdness of China's peasants will partly thwart the government's plans. The present number of children to each family appears to be well below three but even if child-bearing women, on average, bore only 2.5 children for the next 15 years, there would be a population of nearly 1,300 million by

the year 2000. This is more than the government's present target of 1,200 million.

However, permitting this higher figure might not only avoid rural social disorders, where forced abortions and compulsory sterilization are being rigorously carried out but would at the same time lessen the possibility of China being dominated by the spectre of a one-two-four family system, with its attendant difficulties.

Stewart Fraser

The author is professor of education at La Trobe University in Melbourne. He is involved in China in programmes focusing on family planning.

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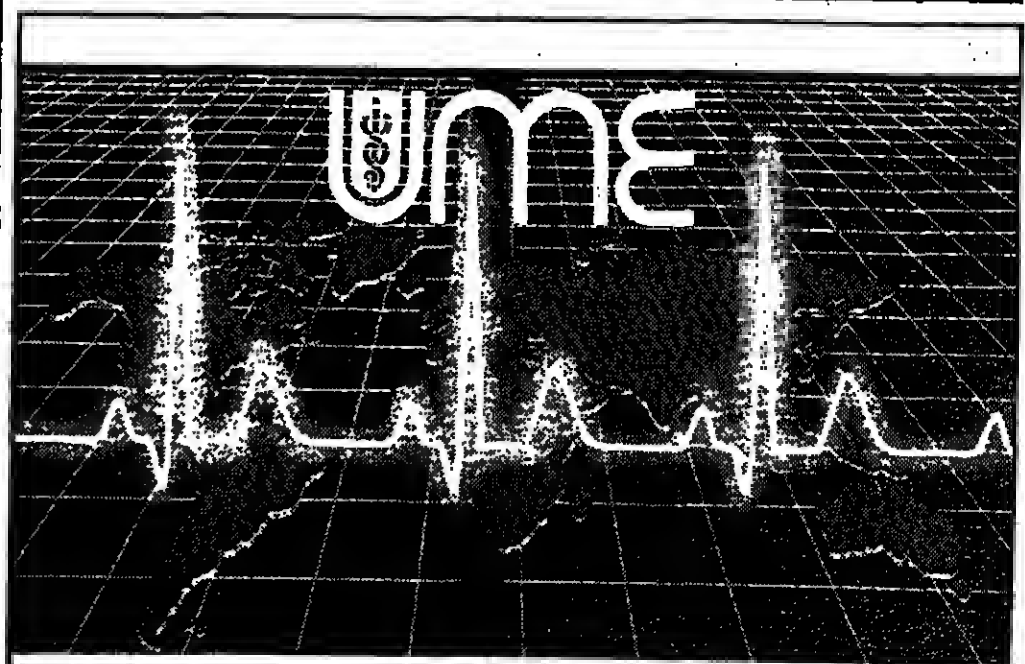
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In England's Chinese gardens

中國特刊

The first aspidistra in England arrived from China in 1824, brought back by John Dampier Parks, together with 30 varieties of chrysanthemum, several camellias and the yellow form of the Banksian rose. Parks was by no means the first plant collector to go to China but he was one of the more successful, since he took care that his fragile specimens should survive the long journey. Though tea, silk and porcelain spring to mind as China's major exports to the West, they all provoked economic reaction and were eventually taken over by their overseas customers.

Tea plantations were established in India. Meissen began European porcelain production in 1711 and, after serious misunderstandings as to its nature which led to unproductive and butterfly farms, silk was produced in several European countries. Chinese plants have effected a more subtle invasion, free from political and economic connotations.

Through the full Latin names of plants may betray their country of origin, it would be hard to imagine an English garden without wisteria, *Rhus typhina*, buddleia or azalea. Greater parks would be bare without rhododendrons, acer, ginkgo, trees of Heaven or viburnum, all fitting perfectly into the wet, green English landscape.

The earliest true botanist to collect in China was James Cunningham, a surgeon of the East India Company from 1698 to 1708. He compiled an extensive herbarium (now in the British Library's Sloane collection) and, though most of his discoveries returned home dried, a few, including *hibiscus manihot*, the Chinese Tallow Tree and *rhus semialata*, were successfully raised from seed in the Chelsea Physic Garden.

The introduction of plants was not without its problems; a *cycas revoluta* on board an East Indiaman in 1738 had its head shot off by the French. Fortunately, the stem managed to produce several more heads which were eventually propagated.

If the plants were fragile and subject to accidents (Maximovic's promising box of bulbs



Floral treasures from China add to the tranquillity of Kew Gardens. Left: Rhododendron. Centre: Homo sapiens. Right: Azalea.

was eaten by Manchurian pigs in the 1860s) so were the plant hunters. It is not for nothing that one account is entitled *Through China with Gun and Speculum*. Soulié, who introduced *rhododendron souliei*, *primula souliei* and *buddleia variabilis*, was murdered by Tibetan monks in 1905, as was DuRoi (1914) and Dubernard (1914).

Reginald Farrer, a popular writer on gardening who introduced *viburnum fragrans*, two buddleias and *allium farreri*, died of disease in 1920, as in 1932 did George Forrest who only just escaped the rebellion.

Tibetan lamas who had killed Soulié and DuRoi.

Forrest introduced 22 rhododendrons and nine primulas before he died in Yunnan, possibly the most fertile province for plant hunters. The numbers of varieties introduced, well over 90 rhododendrons (plant hunting in China has been described as a hectic hunt for rhododendrons), 33 primulas, 21 lilacs, five clematis and a multitude of buddleias, demonstrate how easily China could hold the attention of plant-lovers for more than 400 years.

Despite dangers, they continued to trek over mountains softened by bamboo, bright with wild azaleas and sweet-smelling dog-roses, fortified only by cold goat rissoles and slab chocolate.

Chinese plants have merged into British gardens with great comfort, provoking none of the controversy that other introductions attracted. Daniel Defoe sneered at the fashion or "humour" for filling drawing-rooms with China-ware which, he said, "increased to a strange degree... piling their China on the top of cabinets and every chimney-piece to the tops of the ceilings".

Tea was condemned by Captain Stratton as "stuff fit only for a wench" and Pepys was non-committal: "I did send for a cup of tea (a China drink) of which I had never drunk before" (September 25, 1660), though Samuel Johnson loved it.

Silk, though an introduction from China successfully established in England, became threatened in the late 17th century by new imports of the East India Company, Indian chintzes and calicoes (and Chinese nankeens).

In 1719, Spitalfields silk-weavers ran amok in London, pouring acid on ladies' dresses or attempting to tear the offending garments off their backs. Finally, in 1721, the government extended the ban on imported fabrics from the East to include satins and this demonstration of protectionism temporarily helped the British textile industry.

Tea became a British weapon in the Opium Wars and the fashion for Chinese silks and porcelain declined but there was a last great import from China of a far more pacific nature. In 1918 Arthur Waley published his first translations of Chinese poetry, gentle, allusive and steeped in natural imagery.

Today, when we hardly read translations, it is difficult to imagine the impact Waley's had, particularly between the wars. Rapturously received by poets, they were sufficiently popular to be satirised in *Punch* and so affected Osbert Sitwell's father that he planned to paint all the white cows on his estate with blue willow-pattern design.

He was only foiled by the failure of the cows to submit to decoration. Frances Wood



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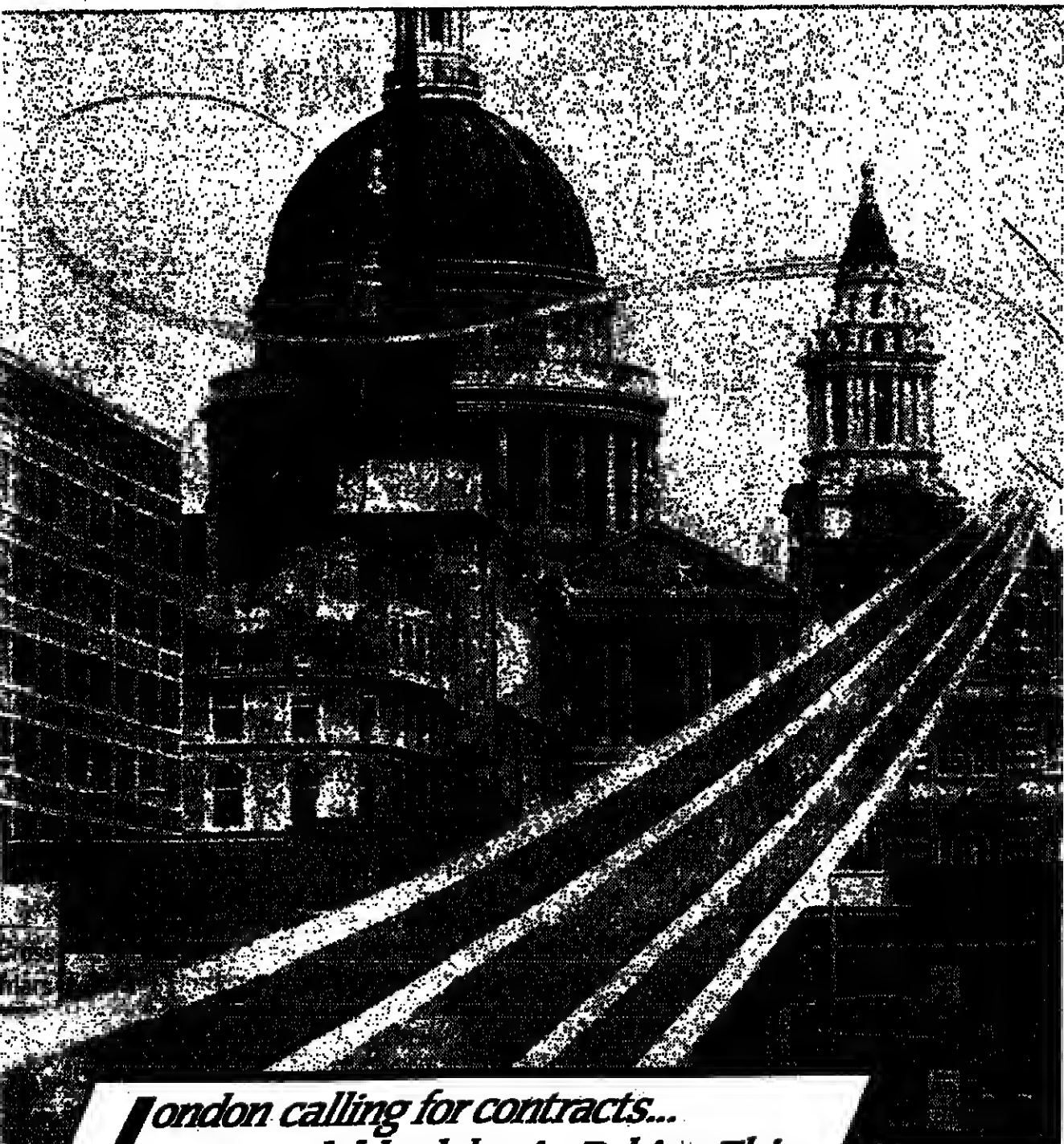
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Why the party is playing cupid

Unknown to her parents, Zhou Yuhua lived with her boyfriend in his widowed mother's home for more than a year. For the first time in her life, this liberated Peking girl found herself waiting, with dinner ready, for a man to come home - often in vain. Finally he left her.

"I always knew he was after young and pretty girls," said Yuhua, a pert, go-ahead graduate teacher. But friends add that her education and job status made him, a worker, feel uncomfortable in their relationship. She is now 31, a worrisome age for a single girl in China.

In Shanghai and other big cities, increasing numbers of young men and women have failed to find marriage partners during the past 10 years. In the capital, single women between 30 and 40 could number as many as one in ten, according to a recent article in the *Journal of Sociology*. It is a phenomenon which has now led the Chinese Communist Party to try playing Cupid, while at the same time continuing to urge population control.

"If someone wants to stay single, it's a personal matter," said Xu Jiashe, aged 26, manager of the Chaoyang district marriage agency in Peking. "But when hundreds of thousands of people over 30 remain unmarried, it becomes a social problem."

On average, Chinese men marry when they are 28 and their brides are two to three years younger. In 1982, the census revealed a nationwide total of 6.6 million single men and women aged 28 to 34. "Unmarried women are thought eccentric or considered to have something wrong with them," said Yuhua. "I certainly keep my mother awake at night." She laughs and adds: "Of course, they are unhappy, though they try to hide it. They feel defensive and some come to believe there is something odd about themselves."

Often successful women fail to win partners

The traditional idea of a "good match" - a talented husband with a pretty, submissive wife - has survived the Revolution to conflict with the liberated image Chinese women are encouraged to adopt. Zhou Yuhua's brother says: "She has strong opinions which she argues ferociously. It puts men off." Match-making still flourishes, though educated women often reject it and the drive for equality has made many young women more critical of prospective suitors. Surveys have highlighted social prejudice against potential husbands employed in industries such as construction.

Women of high academic achievement are unwilling to accept a man who is less qualified. It is often successful women with good jobs, teachers, technicians, scientists, accountants, secretaries - who fail in the marriage stakes.



Goodbye to the boilersuit: Peking model in a Pierre Cardin creation (above) and (right) a dancer from a Lanzhou group

"Socially, it can be an embarrassment to be married to a woman who is better qualified, professionally more successful, or who comes from a superior family background," said Xu Jiashe. "Chinese men want an obedient woman more than anything else, a wife who will not answer back. Then she has to be beautiful. Men tend to be afraid of educated women because they think there will be rows."

"The women look for someone who is at least equal and preferably better positioned than them. They may be liberated in their careers but at home they still expect and hope to be the inferior partner."

One factor behind the increase in single people over 30 dates from the Cultural Revolution. Many marriages broke up and young people had to forego relationships when they were sent to work in the countryside. Sociologists also point to demographic causes. There were birth rate surges in the late 1940s and early 1950s. Children of those years, now of marital age, might all find partners if they wed contemporaries. But because of China's traditional disparity in the ages of husband and wife, an imbalance has arisen in the sex ratio.

As long as one remains unmarried, the chances of being allocated a flat are remote, owing to the acute urban housing shortage. Zhou Yuhua finds it humiliating to share a room with her young students in a university dormitory.

The party general secretary, Hu Yaobang, last year ordered discussions on the plight of unmarried people with the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, the Youth League and the All-China Women's Federation. The result was a recommendation to strengthen marriage introduction services.

mass publicity and official sponsorship of open-air dances for the over-30s.

At one we went to an orchestra played all evening. There were general knowledge quizzes. At the registration stand, women with badges rushed round jotting down personal details on match-making forms.

"It's an unnatural way of starting a relationship and not very romantic," said Zhou Yuhua. "Most older women stay away because they find it embarrassing. It is mainly youngsters who go to these dances, just for the fun. They don't register but the nice thing is that these activities increase opportunities for meeting people. You can make new friends and that's a start."

Yonit and Alastair Percival

Alastair Percival is a journalist who has worked on China Daily, the Peking English-language newspaper.

Power struggle in field and factory

Despite an intensive development programme, China's energy supplies are still unable to meet demand, with the result that 20 per cent of the country's output capacity is going unused.

The needs of industry and agriculture continue to outstrip supplies although power generation is already one and a half years ahead of the planned target. The *People's Daily* has estimated that China is short of about ten million kilowatts of generating capacity.

Finance is being sought from abroad to speed the construction of generating and transmission equipment. The World Bank is putting up \$117 million for a 500 kilowatt transmission line to improve power supplies in east China, between Xuzhou and Shanghai.

The People's Bank of China last year lent about US\$600 million for major development projects. The bank says it is giving priority to power projects which bring the fastest return for the smallest investment. However, large projects requiring a relatively long construction period are also being funded, for instance a nuclear power plant in Guangdong province, a huge open-cast coalmine in Shanxi province (in collaboration with the American company Occidental) and for expansion of the country's most important oilfield at Daqing.

At the bottom end of the planning scale, peasants are being encouraged to use methane tanks and fuel-efficient stoves to supplement their meagre supplies of coal, grain, stalks and brushwood.

Though the shortages are keenly felt, China is making significant progress in developing energy resources. In 1984, according to official sources, coal output exceeded 760 million tonnes, an increase of 7.7 per cent over 1983.

Oil production jumped to 114 million tonnes, an increase of over 8 per cent. Total generation of electricity was more than 370 billion kilowatt hours, or 7 per cent more than in 1983.

Although there have been big investments in hydro-power stations, large and small, water supply conditions are unstable and it is impossible to predict how much power will be derived from these sources in any given year.

Meanwhile, negotiations are nearly complete on the nuclear pressurized water reactor at

Days Bay, in Guangdong province near Hong Kong, a joint project between the Chinese government and Hong Kong's "China Light and Power", which supplies electricity to Kowloon and the New Territories.

Financing problems have delayed the talks, since China Light needs to be satisfied that the per-unit cost of the power station's output will be more economical than generation from coal or oil.

The two 900 megawatt reactors are to be supplied by France's Framatome, while the rest of the generating equipment will be supplied by Britain's General Electric. The cost of the project is officially estimated at between \$3.75 and \$5 billion.

China is also planning to construct a home-made nuclear plant in the north-eastern province of Liaoning.

Less attention to making weapons

China and Argentina have also signed an agreement on nuclear cooperation, but a similar pact agreed in principle last year with the United States is hanging fire because Washington is concerned about the question of nuclear proliferation.

The Chinese Communist Party has decided to draw more on the expertise of the People's Liberation Army to increase the peaceful uses of nuclear power, whose risks and dangers they do not regard as seriously as has become the case in the West.

Mr Li Peng, a deputy prime minister, said last January that the nuclear industry should be devoted to a larger scale to civilian use, to smelt uranium ore and enrich uranium materials.

"The state has decided that the responsibility for the construction of large-scale nuclear power stations should be borne mainly by the ministry of water resources and electric power. However, the construction of the nuclear island of the power stations should be undertaken by the ministry of nuclear industry."

The ministry should devote less attention to making weapons, and more to "developing itself in a horizontal direction so as to make itself more dynamic in economic activities", the deputy prime minister added.

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Grades	(1) CaF ₂ 95% min.	SiO ₂ 4.5% max.	Sizes: 50 mm. & under, 1-5 cm. 1-6 cm. 1-10 cm. 1-15 cm.
	(2) CaF ₂ 90% min.	SiO ₂ 9.5% max.	1.25 cm. 85% min.
	(3) CaF ₂ 85% min.	SiO ₂ 14% max.	Other specifications are to be decided by both Sellers and Buyers at the time of negotiation.
	(4) CaF ₂ 80% min.	SiO ₂ 19% max.	
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